

The Madras Veterinary College  
Golden Jubilee Souvenir

17th January 1955

*W. B. [unclear]*



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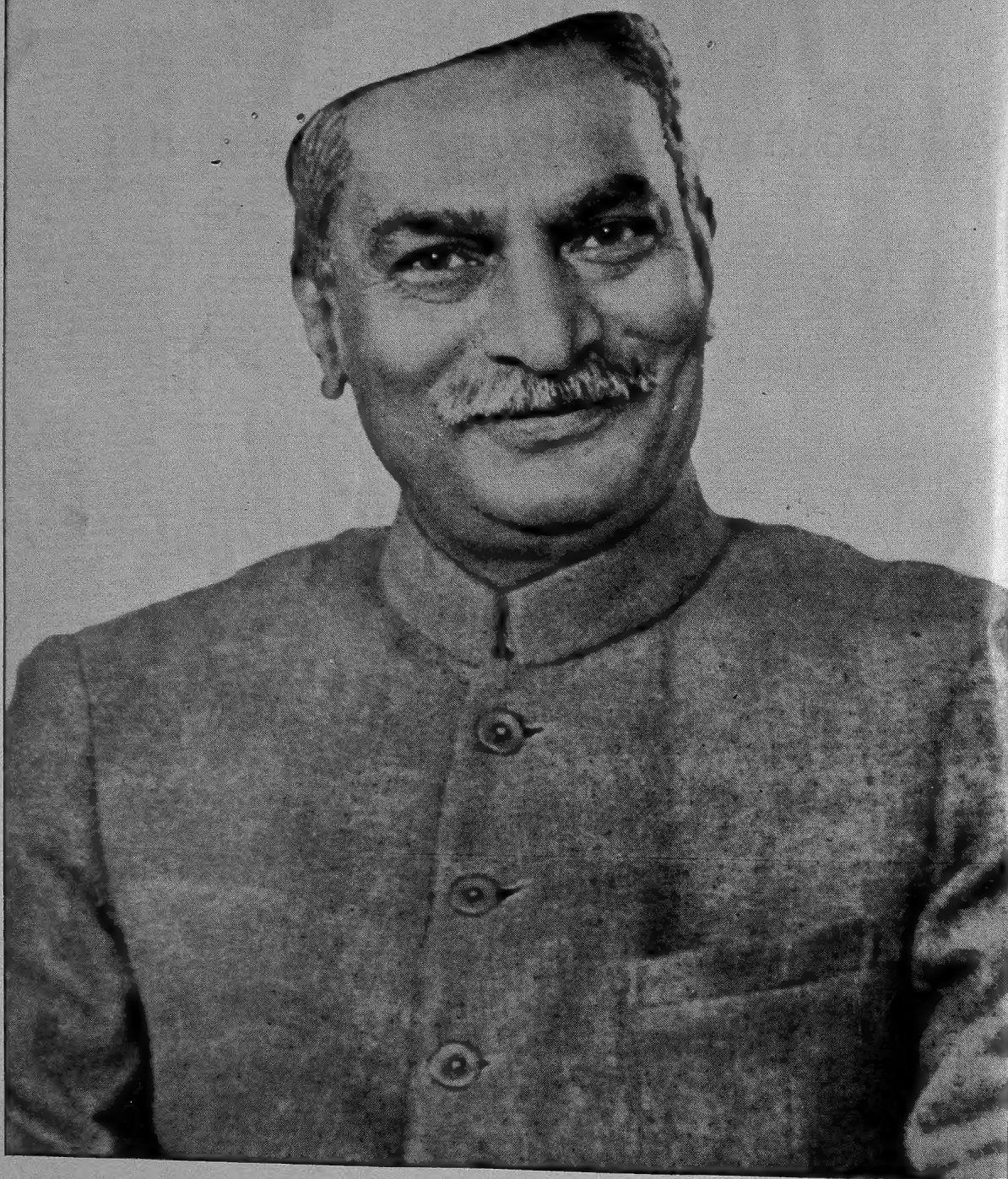
*To Those Who Have Gone Before Us . . .*

# The Madras Veterinary College

## Golden Jubilee Souvenir



17th January 1955



*President* RAJENDRA PRASAD





RASHTRAPATI BHAVAN,  
NEW DELHI.

December 31, 1954.

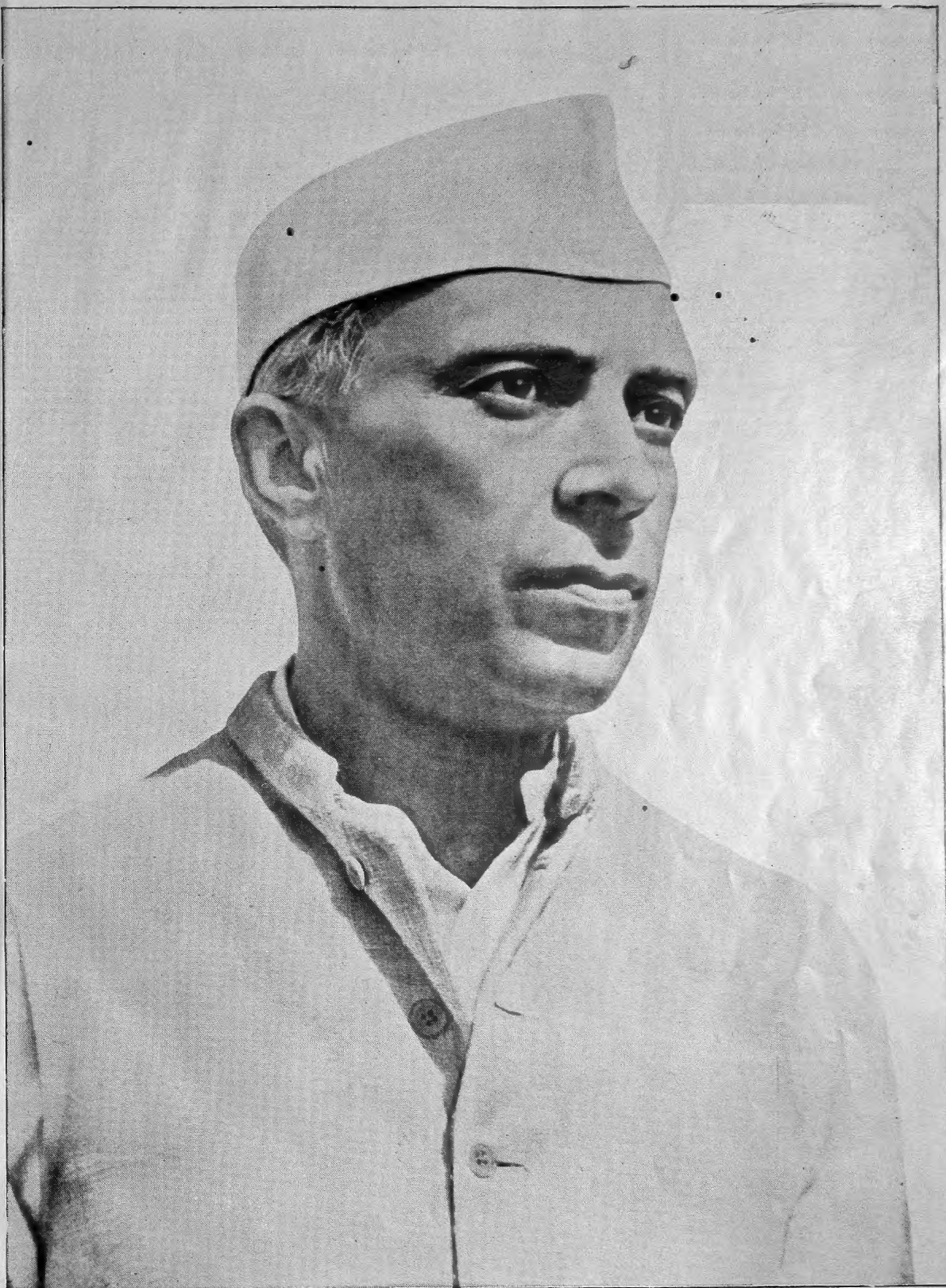
On the occasion of its golden jubilee, I send my greetings and best wishes to the Madras Veterinary College. This is one of the premier institutions of its kind in India and it was the first College to offer instruction leading to the degree course in veterinary science. I am glad to know that the revised courses of study offered by your College, are in keeping with modern trends and instil practical bias into the students by compulsory training in veterinary medicine and animal husbandry. Your College has also the distinction of being the first to offer facilities for post-graduate studies. Let me hope that deriving inspiration from past tradition and record of service, it will continue to forge ahead.

*Rajendra Prasad*

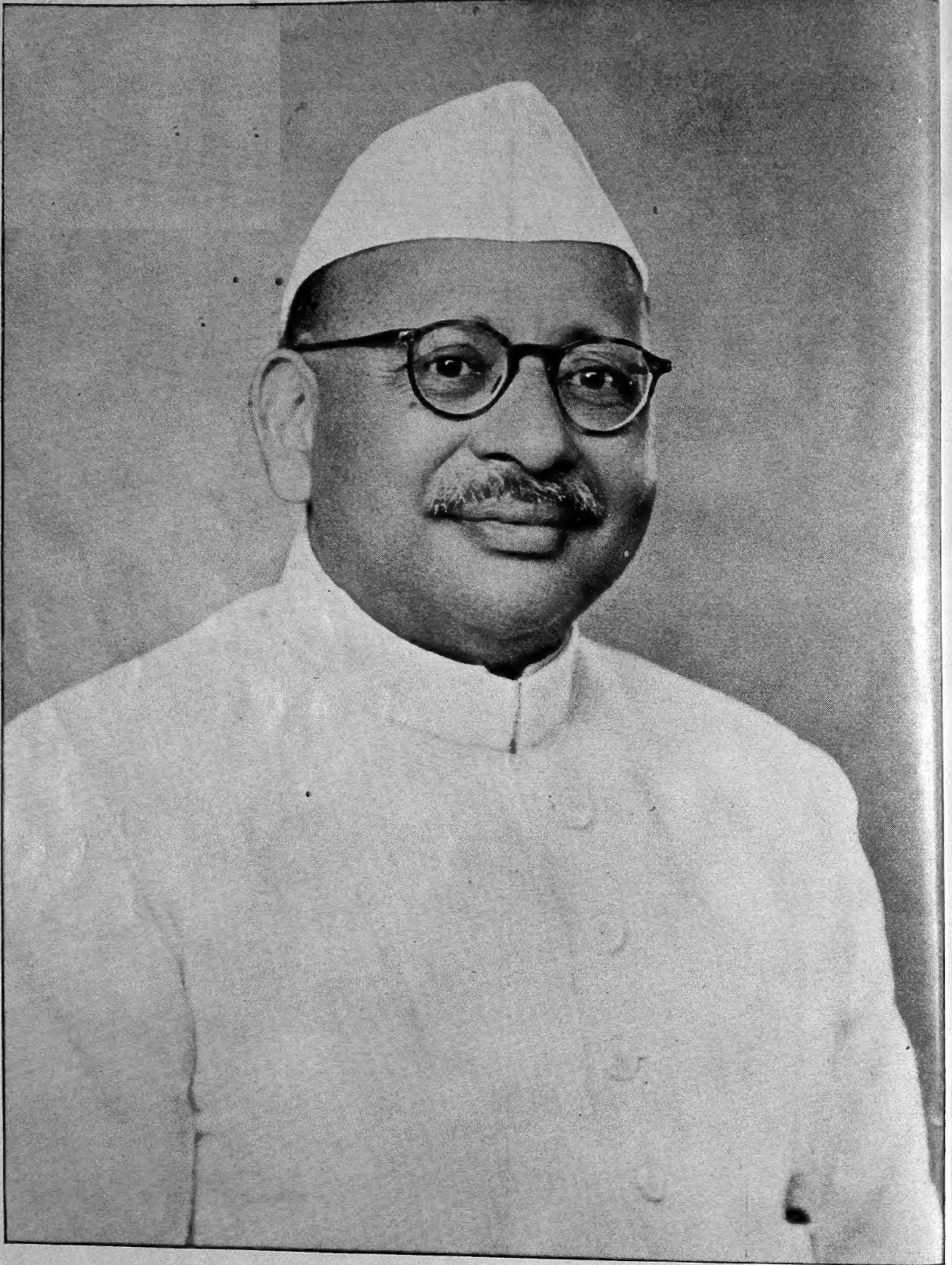
SRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

*Prime Minister of India  
who inaugurates the Jubilee.*





SRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU



SRI. SRI PRAKASA, Governor of Madras,  
*who presides over the Jubilee Inauguration*





RAJ BHAVAN  
Guindy, Madras-22,  
December 20, 1954.

Message.

On the glad occasion of the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Madras Veterinary College, I send my warm greetings and felicitations to the staff and students of the College.

Studying the growth of this institution from its humble beginning in 1903, it is interesting to see how it has made great strides during all these eventful years towards imparting high veterinary education in the State. It has now come to occupy a position of importance among the veterinary institutions of the country, having been the first in India to offer facilities for post-graduate work leading to the degrees of M.Sc. and Ph.D. It is gratifying to know that this institution has obtained international recognition also, as students from the neighbouring countries like Burma, Ceylon, Malaya, Iraq and Phillippines have come to study here.

Our own national economy is primarily agricultural; and the preservation and enrichment of the cattle wealth of our country, require our close attention. With the advancement of veterinary science, we have no further excuse to neglect the gentle, innocent, useful animals on whose uncomplaining labours, depends our own well-being, and who deserve every care and attention on our part. Those who come out of the College to take up the noble profession of alleviating the distress of the dumb creatures, and attending to their needs in time, deserve our gratitude and praise.

I send my very best wishes for the continued success and usefulness of the College in the years that lie in front.

*Sri Prakasa*

(Sri Prakasa)

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.



GOVERNOR'S CAMP,  
ORISSA.

28th December, 1954.

A MESSAGE

I gladly respond to the request of the Madras Veterinary College Golden Jubilee Celebrations Committee for a message on the happy occasion of this Jubilee of the College.

The Madras Veterinary College has a glorious record of work to its credit, and Madras is rightly proud of having so well-equipped an institution. It has provided the various grades of staff required by the Animal Husbandry Department of the Madras Government, and the Madras University of which it is a constituent college has pioneered in the development of Veterinary Science as a subject for a University degree course. The staff of the college have commendably enriched Veterinary Science and practice befitting the traditional pre-eminence of Madras as a pioneer in the field of biological studies and numerous students from the various other States of the Indian Union and also from distant lands have been attracted from time to time by the facilities available in the college. I, therefore, congratulate all those connected with the college on the achievements of the college and on its reaching the important stage of Golden Jubilee.

That animal care received due attention in India even from the earliest period of her hoary history is evident from the fact that one of the Pandava princes, Sahadeva, is credited with having written a work dealing with the diseases of horses. In any predominantly agricultural economy like ours, livestock problems naturally loom large, and while Asoka Maurya opened hospitals both for human beings and for animals, we have the testimony of more than one ancient treatise about our forbears having cultivated their own equivalents of present day SPCA ideals. Even today the really good shepherd of our countryside is the one that is conversant with animal diseases and handy remedies therefor, and the observance of a festival like Mattupongal also shows the integrated sense of values that we have long cultivated in India.

Great and inspiring indeed is our ancient tradition of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry, and for this reason even the celebration by the college of its completing a mere 50 years is really a reminder of the excellence of the tradition that we have to enrich and continue under the modern conditions of new pests and new diseases incidental to the complexities of a fast changing society.

Since it is usual for allopathic doctors to aver that our old medical science, Ayurveda, has long ceased to grow or develop and has therefore stagnated and become unsuitable for wide application, we should be careful that a similar fate does not overtake our endeavour in the department of veterinary science. This science should therefore grow and not stagnate. That this is assured in the Madras Veterinary College, now 50 years young, is indeed a matter of legitimate satisfaction as the college has a wealth of talent in its large team of staff and adequate equipment also, built up over a long period of years.

That the institution grows from strength to strength is therefore my earnest prayer. The nation's well being depends a good deal on the welfare of our dumb fellow creatures also, and I hence hope that the Madras Veterinary College would long continue its inspiring tradition of efficient service and sound scholarship in the field of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry.

I wish the Golden Jubilee Celebrations every success.

(P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja)



Copy of D. O. Letter No. F. 9/55/MA, dated 5th January, 1955 from the Union Minister for Agriculture, New Delhi to the Minister for Agriculture, Government of Madras.

My Dear Bhaktavatsalam Ji,

I am glad to learn that the Madras Veterinary College is proposing to celebrate its Golden Jubilee to mark the completion of 50 years of useful service to the nation. I am confident that this College, which has always been looked upon as one of the best of its kind in the country, will continue to flourish under your able guidance to meet the growing need for efficiently manning our various schemes and projects for intensive development of animal husbandry. Development of animal husbandry is of great importance not only because of the bullock power so essential for agricultural operations but also because of the highly nutritious food material in the shape of milk, butter, ghee etc., required to supplement the otherwise poor diet especially of our village people. Consequently, it is of the utmost importance that our Veterinary Colleges should maintain a high standard of teaching and research which should, however, not be divorced from practical utility. I am glad to note that this is being adequately looked after in the Madras Veterinary College, and I wish it all success during the new era.

Yours Sincerely,  
(Sd) P. S. DESHMUKH.



SRI K. KAMARAJ  
*Chief Minister of Madras.*



K. Kamaraj,  
CHIEF MINISTER OF MADRAS



FORT ST. GEORGE  
MADRAS

December 28, 1954.

I express my appreciation of the useful work done by the Madras Veterinary College for the last fifty years. Of all the Veterinary Colleges in our country this was the first, I believe, to be affiliated to a University and also to impart higher education leading to M.Sc.degree and Doctorate in Veterinary Science. The College has served a very useful purpose in training men to promote the welfare of our cattle that form the backbone of our country.

I wish the College many more years of useful existence to make its contribution to the progress of Veterinary Science.

*K. Kamaraj*

Sri V.R.Rajagopalan,  
Director of Animal Husbandry,  
Madras.



SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM  
*Minister for Agriculture, Madras.*





31st December, 1954.

M e s s a g e

As Minister in charge of Animal Husbandry, I congratulate the Madras Veterinary College which is celebrating its Golden Jubilee in January 1955, on its completion of fifty years of useful existence. From a modest beginning in 1903, it has now attained an eminent position as a full-fledged College with a well equipped Veterinary Hospital and laboratories attached to it, imparting education for a University Degree course. Of all the Veterinary Colleges in our country, the Madras Veterinary College was the first to be affiliated to a University and also to impart higher education leading to the M.Sc. degree and Doctorate in Veterinary Science. It has set up a healthy tradition by training students not only from all over India but also from other countries such as Burma, Ceylon, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaya, Iraq and the Phillipines. It has also developed co-ordinated research in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry practice and clinical matters, which has helped in taking effective measures to combat contagious and other diseases in animals and poultry. The researches in animal diseases such as Nasal Granuloma, Lymphangitis etc. in cattle and contagious Plorru-pneumonia in goats, the extensive anatomical studies on ox and fowl and the survey of the cercarial fauna of the State undertaken by the College, have much contributed to the advancement of Veterinary knowledge.

I wish the College which is one of the finest of its kind in the East continued progress.

*M. Bhaktavatsalam*



SRI V. R. RAJAGOPALAN  
*Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras.*  
*President: Golden Jubilee Celebrations*



## MESSAGE.

It is most gratifying to note that the Madras Veterinary College has had a proud record of half a century of achievements since its inception in 1903, and has been fortunate to have a staff gifted with initiative, zeal for service and devotion to duty. The several Departments bear unmistakable imprints of thorough attention to details and patient endeavour.

A Welfare State is taking shape and ambitious programmes have been drawn up for work in the Second Five Year Plan. A gigantic scheme to bring the entire country under the National Extension Service and Community Development Schemes at a cost of over Rupees 400 crores is being forged. It is a matter for gratification that the veterinarians have the proud privilege of playing an important role in these nation-building activities. That the Prime Minister of India has agreed to inaugurate the Golden Jubilee Celebrations, apart from the honour done to this State and to the College, is symbolic of his interest in this nation-building Department of Animal Husbandry. I am sure the Madras Veterinary College will rise to the occasion and contribute men with the necessary wherewithal for the new role we are destined to play.

(Sd.) V. R. RAJAGOPALAN.

Director of Animal Husbandry,  
Madras.

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# COLLEGE STAFF

<i>Principal</i>	...	...	...	SRI BERTIE A. D'SOUZA, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC., P.G. (Muktrs.)
<i>Personal Assistant to Principal</i>	...	...	...	SRI K. N. GOVINDAN NAYAR, G.M.V.C.

## Department of Anatomy.

<i>Professor</i>	...	...	...	SRI D. MARIAPPA, G.M.V.C.
<i>Asst. Lecturer</i>	...	...	...	SRI K. TRIVIKRAMA RAO, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.
<i>do</i>	...	...	...	SRI A. LAKSHMINARASIMHAN, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.

## Department of Animal Genetics.

<i>Professor</i>	...	...	...	SRI M. DHARMARAJAN, M.A., M.SC., PH.D. (Liverpool), F.I.S.
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## Department of Animal Husbandry.

<i>Lecturer</i>	...	...	...	SRI A. R. VEDANAYAKAM, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.
<i>Asst. Lecturer</i>	...	...	...	SRI P. S. KRISHNAMURTI, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.
<i>do</i>	...	...	...	SRI T. JAYACHANDRAN, B.V.SC.
<i>Stockman-Compounder</i>	...	...	...	SRI N. GOVINDARAJAN.

## Department of Animal Nutrition.

<i>Professor</i>	...	...	...	SRI V. MAHADEVAN, M.A., D.SC., (Paris), F.R.I.C.
<i>Asst. Lecturer</i>	...	...	...	SRI R. VENKATAKRISHNAN, B.V.SC.

## Department of Bacteriology.

<i>Lecturer</i>	...	...	...	SRI B. NARASINGA RAI, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.
<i>Asst. Lecturer</i>	...	...	...	SRI S. DAMODARAN, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.
<i>do</i> (Media)	...	...	...	SRI P. SUBRAMANYAM, B.V.SC.

## Department of Biology.

<i>Addl Professor</i>	...	...	...	SRIMATHI K. HARRIS, M.A.
<i>Demonstrator</i>	...	...	...	SRIMATHI A. VILASINI, B.SC.
<i>Demonstrator</i>	...	...	...	SRI N. NARAYANA RAO, M.A.

## Department of Chemistry.

<i>Lecturer</i>	...	...	...	SRI B. VENUGOPAL, M.A.
<i>Demonstrator</i>	...	...	...	SRI C. V. SUBRAHMANYAM, B.SC. (Hons.).
<i>Addl Demonstrator</i>	...	...	...	SRI R. SELVARAJAN, B.SC.

## Department of Hygiene.

<i>Professor</i>	...	...	...	SRI BERTIE A. D'SOUZA, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC., P.G. (Mukt.)
<i>Asst. Lecturer</i>	...	...	...	SRI R. D. MICHAEL, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.

### Department of Medicine,

<i>Professor</i>	...	...	SRI M. S. GANAPATHI, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.
<i>Asst. Lecturer</i>	...	...	SRI M. RANGANATHAN, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.
<i>Addl Asst. Lecturer</i>	...	...	SRI V. RAVI VARMA HEGDE, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.

### Department of Pathology.

<i>Professor</i>	...	...	SRI K. P. CHANDRASEKHARAN, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.
<i>Asst. Lecturer</i>	...	...	SRI R. BHASKARAN, B.SC., G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.

### Department of Parasitology.

<i>Professor</i>	...	...	SRI G. RAMANUJACHARI, B.SC., G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.
<i>Asst. Lecturer</i>	...	...	SRI V. S. ALWAR, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.
<i>Addl Asst. Lecturer</i>	...	...	SRI D. A. VICTOR, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.
<i>do</i>	...	...	KUMARI C. M. LALITHA, B.V.SC.
<i>Artist</i>	...	...	SRI M. R. JAMBULINGAM.

### Department of Pharamacology.

<i>Professor</i>	...	...	SRI C. K. VELAYUDHAN NAIR, G.M.V.C.
<i>Asst. Lecturer</i>	...	...	SRI S. K. BALAKRISHNAN, G.M.V.C.
<i>Addl Asst. Lecturer</i>	...	...	SRI R. RANGAMANNAR, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.
<i>Compounder</i>	...	...	SRI P. POORNASUNDARAM.
<i>do</i>	...	...	SRI N. LAKSHMINARASIMHAN.

### Department of Physiology.

<i>Professor</i>	...	...	SRI K. N. GOVINDAN NAYAR, G.M.V.C.
<i>Asst. Lecturer</i>	...	...	SRI V. SATCHIDANANDAM, B.SC., B.V. SC.
<i>Addl. Asst. Lecturer</i>	...	...	<i>Vacant.</i>

### Department of Surgery.

<i>Professor</i>	...	...	SRI M. NARAYANA MENON, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC., M.R.C.V.S.
<i>Asst. Lecturer</i>	...	...	SRI V. UMAMAHESWARAN, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.
<i>Addl Asst. Lecturer</i>	...	...	SRI M. N. DANDAPANI, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.

### Helminthology Research Department.

<i>Research Officer</i>	...	...	SRI M. ANANTARAMAN, M.A., M.SC., F.Z.S.
<i>Asst. to Res. Officer</i>	...	...	SRI S. V. SUNDER SINGH, B.V.SC.

### School of Flaying

<i>Lecturer</i>	...	...	SRI FRANK D. WILSON, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.
<i>Asst. Lecturer</i>	...	...	SRI R. H. SUNDARAM, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.
<i>Master Flayer</i>	...	...	SRI C. CHELLAKANNU.

# Stockmen Course (L.R.S., Hosur.)

Lecturer	...	...	SRI S. N. VAIDYANATHAN, G.M.V.C.
Asst. Lecturer	...	...	SRI K. T. KUNHIKUMARAN NAMBIAR, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.
do	...	...	SRI K. P. DAMODARAN NAIR, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.
Resident Veterinary Officer	...	...	SRI C. K. VELAYUDHAN NAIR, G.M.V.C.
House Surgeon	...	...	SRI N. BALASUBRAMANYAM, G.M.V.C.
Warden of the Hostel	...	...	SRI M. S. GANAPATHI, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.
Asst. Warden of the Hostel	...	...	SRI R. D. MICHAEL, G.M.V.C., B.V.SC.
Physical Director	...	...	A. N. LAMECH, B.SC.

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Accountant	...	...	SRI K. S. VENKATARAMAN.
Librarian	...	...	SRI S. KARUPPIAH, B.Sc., Dip. Lib.
Clerk	...	...	SRI M. WILSON.
do	...	...	SRI M. DORAI RAJ.
do	...	...	SRI K. PARTHASARATHI.
do	...	...	SRI S. MANNARSWAMY.
do.	...	...	SRI R. VEERASAMY.
do	...	...	SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIAN.
do	...	...	SRI R. VIJAYARANGAM.
do	...	...	SRI M. AHMED BAIG.
do	...	...	KUMARI S. A. DEVAKI.
Typist	...	...	SRI T. NARAYANA CHETTY.
do	...	...	SRI T. S. MANICKA MUDALIAR.
Storekeeper	...	...	SRI R. PARTHASARATHI.



# THE MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE GOLDEN JUBILEE

## OFFICIALS

<i>President</i>	...	...	...	SRI V. R. RAJAGOPALAN, G.M.V.C., Dip. Bact. (Manchester), Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras.
<i>Vice-President</i>	...	...	...	SRI BERTIE A. D'SOUZA, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc., P.G. (Mukt.), Principal, Madras Veterinary College.

## Ways and Means Committee.

<i>Convener</i>	...	...	...	DR M. DHARMARAJAN.
<i>Member</i>	...	...	...	SRI M. S. GANAPATHI.
"	...	...	...	SRI N. BALASUBRAMANIAM.

## Exhibition Committee.

<i>Convener</i>	...	...	...	SRI K. N. GOVINDAN NAYAR.
<i>Member</i>	...	...	...	DR V. MAHADEVAN.
"	...	...	...	SRI K. P. CHANDRASEKHARAN.
"	...	...	...	SRI G. RAMANUJACHARI.

## Livestock-Show Committee.

<i>Convener</i>	...	...	...	SRI M. NARAYANA MENON.
<i>Member</i>	...	...	...	SRI R. KRISHNAMURTHI. (D.V.O., Madras.)
"	...	...	...	SRI F. D. WILSON.
"	...	...	...	SRI V. S. ALWAR.

## Publications Committee.

<i>Convener.</i>	...	...	...	DR M. DHARMARAJAN.
<i>Member</i>	...	...	...	SRI M. S. GANAPATHI.
"	...	...	...	SRI C. K. VELAYUDHAN NAIR.
"	...	...	...	SRI D. A. VICTOR.

## Celebrations Committee.

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 SRI BERTIE A. D'SOUZA.  
 DR M. DHARMARAJAN.  
 SRI K. N. GOVINDAN NAYAR.  
 SRI M. S. GANAPATHI.  
 SRI C. K. VELAYUDHAN NAIR.  
 SRI M. NARAYANA MENON.  
 SRI F. D. WILSON.  
 SRI D. MARIAPPA.  
 SRI K. P. CHANDRASEKHARAN

## HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS



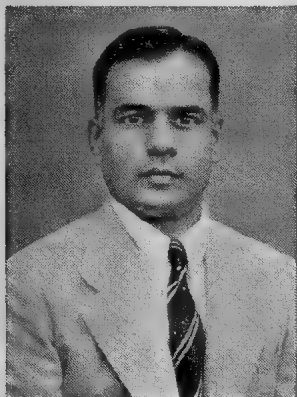
**K. P. CHANDRASEKARAN**  
*Professor (Pathology)*



**M. DHARMARAJAN**  
*Professor (Animal Genetics)*



**BERTIE A. D'SOUZA**  
*Professor (Hygiene)*



**M. S. GANAPATHI**  
*Professor (Medicine)*



**K. N. GOVINDAN NAYAR**  
*Professor (Physiology)*



**K. HARRIS**  
*Addl Professor (Biology)*



**V. MAHADEVAN**  
*Professor (Animal Nutrition)*



**D. MARIAPPA**  
*Professor (Anatomy)*

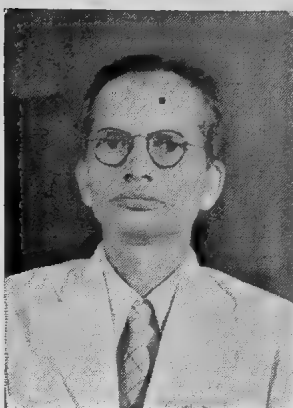


**B. NARASINGA RAI**  
*Lecturer (Bacteriology)*

## HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS



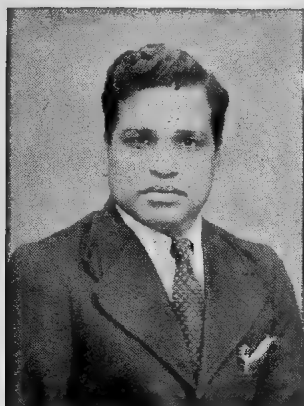
**M. NARAYANA MENON**  
*Professor (Surgery)*



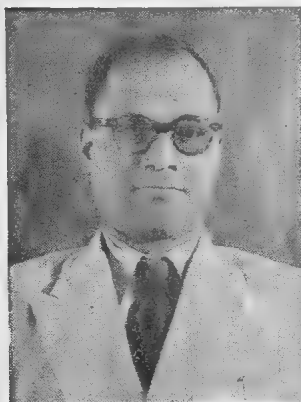
**G. RAMANUJACHARI**  
*Professor (Parasitology)*



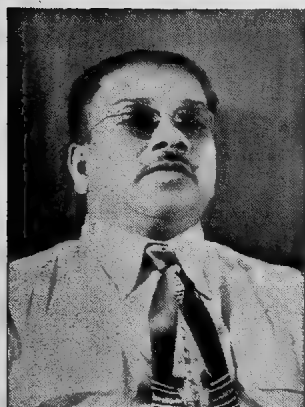
**A. R. VEDANAYAKAM**  
*Lecturer (Animal Husbandry)*



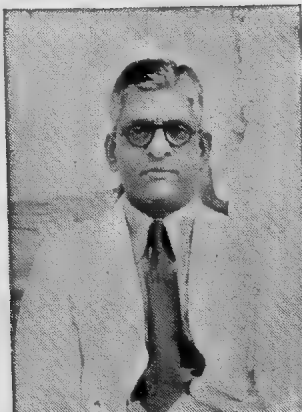
**C. K. VELAYUDHAN NAIR**  
*Professor (Pharmacology)*



**B. VENUGOPAL**  
*Lecturer (Chemistry)*



**F. D. WILSON**  
*Lecturer (Flaying)*



**S. N. VAIDYANATHAN**  
*Lecturer (Stockmen Course)*



**M. ANANTARAMAN**  
*Research Officer (Helminthology)*



# ASSISTANTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS



V. S. ALWAR  
(Parasitology)



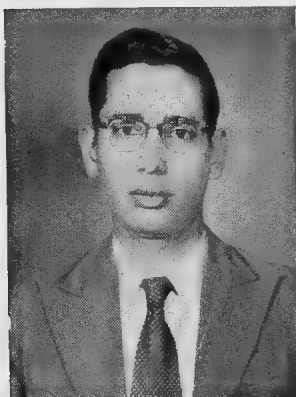
S. K. BALAKRISHNAN  
(Pharmacology)



R. A. BALAPRAKASAM  
(Bacteriology)



N. BALASUBRAMANIAM  
(House Surgeon)



R. BHASKARAN  
(Pathology)



S. DAMODARAN  
(Bacteriology)



K. P. DAMODARAN NAIR  
(Stockmen Course)

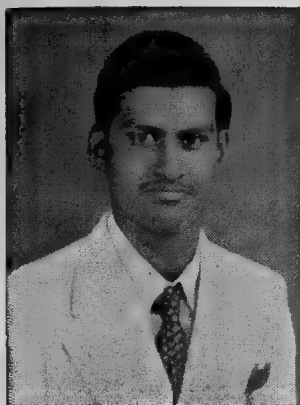


M. N. DANDAPANI  
(Surgery)



V. RAVIVARMA HEGDE  
(Medicine)

## ASSISTANTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS



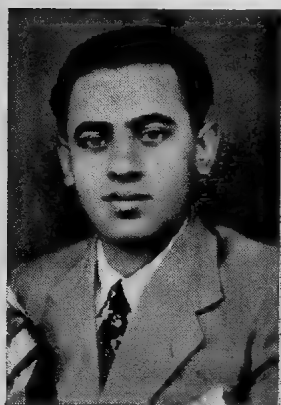
T. JAYACHANDRAN  
(*Animal Husbandry*)



P. S. KRISHNAMURTI  
(*Animal Husbandry*)



K. T. KUNHIKAMARAN  
NAMBIAR  
(*Stockmen Course*)



A. LAKSHMINARASIMHAN  
(*Anatomy*)



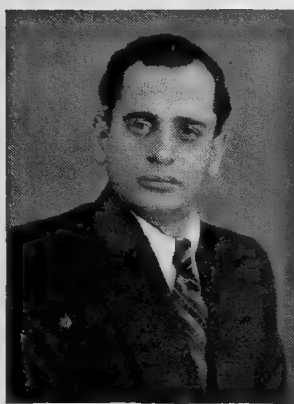
C. M. LALITHA  
(*Parasitology*)



R. D. MICHAEL  
(*Hygiene*)



N. NARAYANA RAO  
(*Biology*)



R. RANGAMANNAR  
(*Pharmacology*)

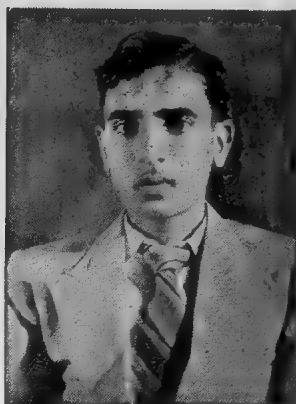


M. RANGANATHAN  
(*Medicine*)

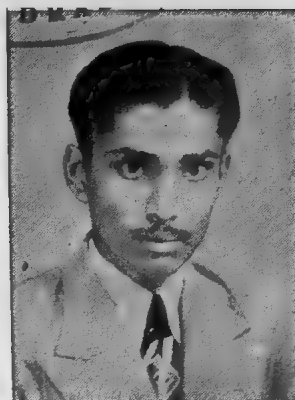
## ASSISTANTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS



V. SATCHIDANANDAM  
(Physiology)



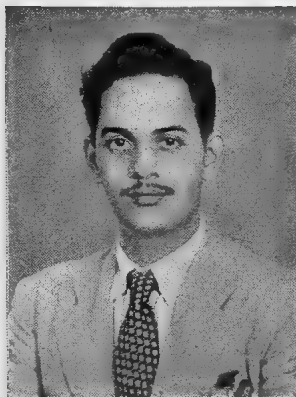
R. SELVARAJAN  
(Chemistry)



C. E. SRIPATHI  
(Chemistry)



C. V. SUBRAMANIAM  
(Chemistry)



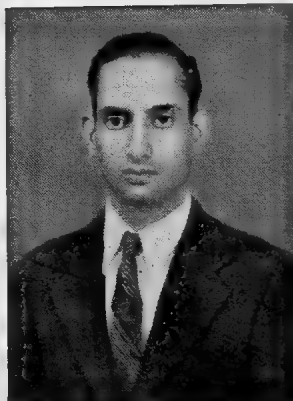
P. SUBRAMANIAM  
(Bacteriology)



R. H. SUNDARAM  
(Flaying)



S. V. SUNDER SINGH  
(Helminthology)



K. TRIVIKRAMA RAO  
(Anatomy)



V. UMAMAHESWARAN  
(Surgery)



## ASSISTANTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS



R. VENKATAKRISHNAN  
(*Animal Nutrition*)



D. A. VICTOR  
(*Parasitology*)



A. VILASINI  
(*Biology*)



M. R. JAMBULINGAM  
(*Artist*)



A. N. LAMECH  
(*Physical Director*)

# Fifty Years

BERTIE A. D'SOUZA,

*Principal, Madras Veterinary College.*

Five decades and a year have just closed since the establishment of the Madras Veterinary College and today we proudly jubilate on this occasion. Our College is the only one of its kind in this State, and till recently the only institution in the whole of South India. A Golden Jubilee is a landmark in the life of any institution as it is in the life of any individual.

The growth of our College from very small and modest beginnings was steady and by no means slow; and now, as our thoughts are carried back over fifty years, there passes before our vision an array of personalities, high, dignified and noble who were responsible for building up this College to its present adifying stature. Her history recalls vicissitudes through which she had to wend her way to attain her present position—a history during which the animal-doctor and the guarantor of the farm was all through underestimated and his services to the community not appreciated. Let us first therefore pay homage to the noble pioneers, who patiently and resolutely laid

the foundations and built the structure of this institution through these decades. Despite these teething troubles, the record of the Madras Veterinary Course is unique and unparalleled in the annals of any similar institution in the country.

Indeed this Golden Jubilee celebration is a fitting climax to the labours and achievements of the students, staff, and well-wishers of the institution and to the great influence this College exerts over the development of livestock in this State, the control of animal diseases, and diseases communicable to men. It is a tribute to the great service she has rendered to the various States in India, and countries outside, in the training of many technical men who today preside over Councils and execute plans and researches in Animal Husbandry and thereby serve the agricultural economy and solve the food problem of the community. This Jubilee is an occasion on which we take stock, as it were, of her record of performance; and assess with commendable satisfaction her growth and the part she has played in the development of livestock and the provision of technical personnel in the past fifty years in this State. It offers a splendid opportunity for the alumni who were scattered far and wide to cast an affectionate look behind, and to re-live at least in mind, the days that were during their college life. They may recall the Dobbin Hall, the class rooms, the large and small animal clinics of the S.P.C.A., the Asst. Principal, the Principal and the Vepery High Road, are of which once nurtured and trained them to a noble profession. There is no doubt that these celebrations are giving our *alma mater*, the pleasure at the manifestation or gratitude shown by the alumni, and a chance for her to see again many an 'old boy' to revive her old affections and recall past memories of their youthful pranks in the days that were theirs. The celebrations are a call, so nobly responded to by past and present students and members of the staff of this College, to

re-dedicate themselves in an united effort to the cause of the profession and the service of our country and our fellow-men.

In the wake of Independence and a Constitution dedicated to a welfare State, with every effort of our Governments directed to the raising of the social, moral and economic plans of our people, the service of the veterinarian to the community can no longer be under estimated. The Community Projects, and the National Extension programmes of rural development, have envisaged a bigger scheme of livestock development, animal-disease control and food production. May this institution which has so well served this State and has thereby

participated in the economy of the stock-owner and the agriculturist and in the solution of the food problem, continue to be the light and guidance for the future plans of development of livestock and the centre of research for unravelling the many intricate problems connected with their speedy fulfilment. And, when the Centenary of the College is celebrated and its Souvenir comes to be written let it be recorded that the Madras Veterinary College is not only a teaching institution of the Madras University but, that it is also a National Research Institute for Animal Husbandry in this part of the country, and the Centre for the Bureau of Animal Industry and Production.



# Succession List of Principals of the Madras Veterinary College

NAME.	PERIOD.
1. Major W. D. Gunn, M.R.C.V.S.	1903 October to 31-1-1909.
2. D. A. D. Aitchison, M.R.C.V.S.	1- 2-1909 to 26-10-1914.
3. Pool, M.R.C.V.S.	27-10-1914 to 24-1-1915.
4. D. A. D. Aitchison, M.R.C.V.S.	25-1-1915 to 2-10-1919.
5. F. Ware, F.R.C.V.S.	3-10-1919 to 26- 6-1920. (Additional charge).
6. D. A. D. Aitchison, M.R.C.V.S.	27- 6-1920 to 29- 6-1922.
7. F. Ware, F.R.C.V.S.	30- 6-1922 to 4- 9-1922. (Additional charge).
8. D. A. D. Aitchison, M.R.C.V.S.	5- 9-1922 to 16- 7-1925.
9. P. T. Saunders, M.R.C.V.S.	17- 7-1925 to 29- 6-1926.
10. T. J. Hurley, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., I.V.S.	30- 6-1926 to 9-11-1926.
11. P. T. Saunders, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S.	10-11-1926 to 25-11-1926.
12. F. Ware, F.R.C.V.S.	26-11-1926 to 30- 6-1927.
13. P. T. Saunders, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S.	1- 7-1927 to 20- 9-1928.
14. T. J. Hurley, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., I.V.S.	21- 9-1928 to 30- 5-1929.
15. V. Krishnamurti Ayyar, G.M.V.C., I.V.S.	31- 5-1929 to 2- 7-1930.
16. T. J. Hurley, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., I.V.S.	3- 7-1930 to 1- 7-1931.
17. V. Krishnamurti Ayyar, G.M.V.C., I.V.S.	2- 7-1931 to 30-11-1931.
18. T. J. Hurley, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., I.V.S.	1-12-1931 to 20- 4-1933.
19. V. Krishnamurti Ayyar, G.M.V.C., I.V.S.	21- 4-1933 to 3-11-1933.
20. T. J. Hurley, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., I.V.S.	4-11-1933 to 20-11-1933.
21. V. Krishnamurti Ayyar, G.M.V.C., I.V.S.	21-11-1933 to 21-12-1933.
22. T. J. Hurley, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., I.V.S.	22-12-1933 to 3- 7-1935.
23. M. R. V. Panikkar, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.	4- 7-1935 to 31- 7-1935.
24. K. Kailasam Ayyar, G.B.V.C.	1- 8-1935 to 25-10-1935.

25. T. J. Hurley, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., I.V.S.	...	...	26-10-1935 to 1- 7-1936.
26. K. Kailasam Ayyar, G.B.V.C.	...	...	2- 7-1936 to 29-11-1936.
27. T. J. Hurley, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., I.V.S.	...	...	30-11-1936 to 7- 6-1937.
28. K. Kailasam Ayyar, G.B.V.C.	...	...	8- 6-1937 to 15-11-1937.
29. T. J. Hurley, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., I.V.S.	...	...	16-11-1937 to 23- 6-1938.
30. M. R. V. Panikkar, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.	...	...	24- 6-1938 to 16-10-1938.
31. T. J. Hurley, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., I.V.S.	...	...	17-10-1938 to 29- 6-1939.
32. M. R. V. Panikkar, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.	...	...	30- 6-1939 to 11- 8-1939.
33. M. Anant Narayan Rao, G.M.V.C.	...	...	12- 8-1939 to 10- 9-1939.
34. M. R. V. Panikkar, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.	...	...	11- 9-1939 to 1- 8-1940.
35. M. Anant Narayan Rao, G.M.V.C.	...	...	2- 8-1940 to 24 -8-1940.
36. M. R. V. Panikkar, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.	...	...	25- 8-1940 to 26- 4-1941.
37. M. Anant Narayan Rao, G.M.V.C.	...	}	27- 4-1941 to 1-10-1941.
38. H. N. Chelva Ayyangar, G.M.V.C.	...		
39. M. R. V. Panikkar, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.	...	...	2-10-1941 to 24-11-1941.
40. H. N. Chelva Ayyangar, G.M.V.C.	...	...	25-11-1941 to 22-12-1941. ° (Additional charge).
41. K. S. Nair, G.B.V.C., M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M.	...	...	23-12-1941 to 2- 7-1945.
42. R. Swaminathan, G.M.V.C.	...	...	3- 7-1945 to 16- 1-1946.
43. K. S. Nair, G.B.V.C., M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M.	...	...	17- 1-1946 to 30- 8-1947.
44. G. R. Viswanathan, G.M.V.C.	...	...	31- 8-1947 to 2- 2-1948.
45. S. V. Mudaliar, G.M.V.C.	...	...	3- 2-1948 to 11- 5-1948.
46. G. R. Viswanathan, G.M.V.C.	...	...	12- 5-1948 to 19- 5-1948.
47. S. V. Mudaliar, G.M.V.C.	...	...	20- 5-1948 to 14- 6-1950.
48. I. M. Azizuddin, B.A., G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc., Ph.D. (Edin.)	...	...	15- 6-1950 to 15- 6-1954.
49. Bertie A. D'Souza, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc.	...	...	19 -6-1954 onwards.

FORMER PRINCIPALS OF THE COLLEGE



W. D. GUNN



D. A. D. AITCHISON

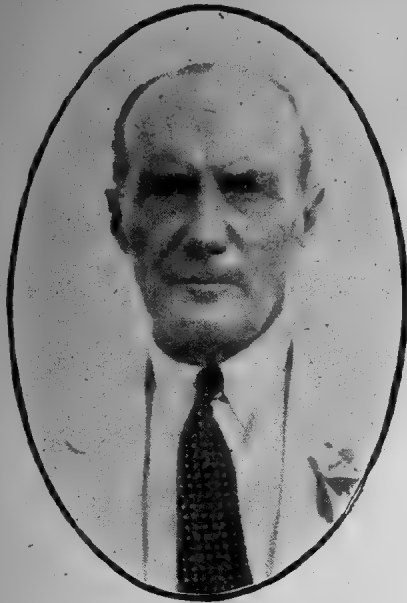


F. WARE



P. T. SAUNDERS

FORMER PRINCIPALS OF THE COLLEGE



T. J. HURLEY



V. KRISHNAMURTI IYER



M. R. V. PANIKKAR



K. KAILASAM AIYAR



FORMER PRINCIPALS OF THE COLLEGE



M. ANANT NARAYAN RAO



H. N. CHELVA IYENGAR



K. S. NAIR



R. SWAMINATHAN

FORMER PRINCIPALS OF THE COLLEGE



G. R. VISWANATHAN



S. V. MUDALIAR



I. M. AZIZUDDIN



THE FIRST TWO BATCHES OF STUDENTS WITH STAFF (1905)

# History of the Madras Veterinary College

BERTIE A. D'SOUZA,

*Principal,*

*Madras Veterinary College.*

**Origin.**—From the year 1878, till the establishment of a separate institute in the year 1903 for the teaching of Veterinary Science, a basic knowledge of Veterinary Science was imparted at the Agricultural College at Saidapet for two years to students qualifying in a course in Agriculture. The students were then given hospital practice in the Veterinary Hospital at Saidapet.

In 1900, with the sanction of the Government of India, a conference was held at Ambala among the military personnel who were then in charge of Veterinary education and Cattle Farms in India, presided over by Vety. Col. A. E. Gueripet, Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, to formulate a suitable curriculum of studies to be adopted by the various Veterinary educational establishments.

The conference decided that the erstwhile two years' course be made one of three years' duration, each year having 9 teaching months. It was also agreed that the annual examination

in all the Indian Veterinary colleges, at Lahore, Bombay, Calcutta and Ajmir, be held by one Board of three examiners. As the written examination held at Bombay proved unsatisfactory, it was also decided to conduct only a *viva-voce* examination for all the classes, 10 minutes for each student in each subject of the first class, 15 minutes each for the second year class and half-an-hour each for the third-year class.

Vety. Major W.D. Gunn, who was a member of the Ambala Conference, was specially drawn from the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, and sent to Madras for the establishment of a Veterinary Institution.

Veterinary Science was at that time taught in English in the Bombay and Bengal Veterinary Colleges, while at Lahore and Rajaputana, it was taught in Urdu. It was therefore thought fit to have the medium of instruction in Madras in Tamil and Telugu. But this idea had subsequently to be dropped, as the languages spoken in the Madras Province were numerous, chief of them being Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam and Hindustani. Also, suitable teachers to teach the Science in the different local languages were not available. It was decided finally to have the medium of teaching in English and to offer the Veterinary course in the Agricultural College at Saidapet by appointing a few more Lecturers. Owing to limited accommodation there arose the difficulty of running 3 classes and also of having a dressing-room for patients, a Museum etc. Further, the standard of teaching in Botany and Chemistry was higher than that actually required for the Veterinary course in those subjects. All these impediments forced the decision to have a separate institution for Veterinary Science. It may not be out of place here to point out that though there is now a separate College for teaching Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, a basic knowledge in Animal

Husbandry and Dairying is still being imparted in the Agricultural Colleges.

For efficient teaching of Veterinary Science and to afford facilities to the students to observe and study animals in illness and also obtain clinical practice, a Veterinary Hospital should be attached to a Veterinary Institution. Major Gunn realized this need and was very particular about the hospital forming a part of the College. With this end in view, he wished to establish the Vety Institution near a busy centre of the Madras City, where bandy-cattle and hack-ponies were found in large numbers.

Vepery happened to be a suitable locality meeting this requirement, and the S.P.C.A. located there also agreed to place at the disposal of Government for use by the proposed Vety Institution, all its stables, stalls, dog-kennels, Shoeing Forge and other buildings, except the Central buildings wherein the Society's office was held. The Madras Vety School which was subsequently named 'College' was opened in the year 1903 in a rented building known as "Dobbin Hall" and situated about 175 yds. from the S.P.C.A., on a monthly rent of Rs. 60, with Major W. D. Gunn, who was then Superintendent, C. V. D., Madras, as a part-time Principal. The Madras Veterinary College thus started functioning from 1-10-1903 with 20 students on the rolls.

**Courses.**—To start with, the Vety Course was spread over a period of 3 years, each year comprising 9 teaching months and divided into two sessions, *viz.*, (1) Autumn Session—July to December and (2) Spring Session—January to March.

The students admitted to the course were of the minimum age of 18 years, Matriculates, smart, intelligent and of good morals, having obtained the permission of their parents to undergo the Course. They were placed on

probation for the first two months and were subject to dismissal if found unsatisfactory. Tuition was free, but the students had to provide themselves with their own books. Scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 each per mensem were awarded.

Students were examined *viva-voce* by a Board of Examiners appointed by the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, and the successful students in the final examination were awarded a diploma.

On the basis of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and with a view to raising the standard, the curriculum of the Diploma Course was revised and adopted from the academic year 1930-31. The period of study remained the same but the course provided a basic training in most of the essential subjects pertaining to Vety Science, and the students had to study the comparative Anatomy of the Ox instead of that of the Horse. Candidates seeking admission had to be over 18 years but under 22 years, in ordinary circumstances, of good physique and moral character and should have either passed the matriculation examination or obtained 45% of marks in English and 35% in other subjects at the School Final Examinations. However, as a measure for obtaining candidates of higher qualifications, 6 out of the 40 seats were reserved for Science graduates and 14 for those who had completed the Intermediate Course in Science.

Tuition was free to those who executed an agreement binding themselves to serve the Government of Madras for at least 5 years on successful completion of the Course. Four scholarships of Rs. 15 each p.m. were awarded each year of which 3 had to be reserved for students belonging to the Depressed and Backward classes.



Examinations, both written and oral, were held annually. Students who failed in the annual examinations held for the I and II year classes for 2 years consecutively and in the III year class for 3 years were not allowed to continue the course. A minimum of 45% of marks was fixed for a pass in each subject, written and oral parts considered together.

Though this was the fourth Vety Institution to be started in India, this was the first Vety College to get itself affiliated to a University. The University of Madras recognized this Institution as a constituent College in 1935 to impart instruction for the Degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science (B.V.Sc.) of the University from the beginning of the academic year 1936-37. This course was spread over a period of 3 years and one term (10 terms).

The candidates for this Degree were required to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science of the Madras University, having offered either Chemistry or Natural Science as one of the optional subjects, or an examination of any other recognized University accepted as equivalent thereto by the Syndicate of the Madras University, to have subsequently studied for a period of 3 years and one term in a College of Veterinary Science recognized by or affiliated to the Madras University, and to have passed the B.V.Sc., Preliminary, Intermediate and Final Examinations and spent 6 weeks in a Livestock Farm.

In the year 1933, the duration of the Diploma Course was extended to 4 years, with a view to providing students more time to study the different subjects, assimilate them and attain a higher standard.

Candidates seeking admission had to be 17 years of age and, under ordinary circumstances, not over 22 years, and had to possess the minimum general educational qualification

required for appointment to the subordinate services. Candidates with higher educational qualifications were preferred.

A tuition fee of Rs. 90 per annum was charged for each student of the Madras State and Coorg while a capitation fee of Rs. 400 was charged from each of the students coming from elsewhere.

Consequent on the extension of the Diploma Course from 3 to 4 years, the B.V.Sc., Degree Course was extended to five years from the academic year 1938-39. The basic educational qualification remained the same, viz., a pass in the Intermediate examination in Arts and Science, having offered either Chemistry or Natural Science as one of the optional subjects, or an examination accepted as equivalent thereto by the Syndicate of the Madras University. There were four examinations, viz., B.V.Sc., Preliminary, Intermediate Parts I and II and the B.V.Sc., Final examination, which was held in the V year so as to allow those students desirous of taking both Diploma and Degree to pass the Diploma Examination in the IV year and then take up the Degree examination after one more year of study. This was possible because both the G.M.V.C., Diploma and the B.V.Sc., Degree Courses were run concurrently and only those having the basic educational qualification prescribed for the Degree Course were eligible to undergo both those courses concurrently.

The Final year students were given 3 months training on a Livestock Farm.

On the recommendation of the Veterinary Education Committee of the I.C.A.R., to render curricula of studies uniform in the various Veterinary Colleges in India, giving prominence to the subjects of Animal Husbandry, the five-years Degree Course was remodelled into one of 4 years and one term, abolishing the Diploma Course. With the

sanction of the Madras University, this revised course was introduced from the academic year 1946-47. The four-year Diploma Course which stood abolished on the introduction of the present B.V.Sc., Degree Course virtually came to a close in September, 1950. Similarly the five years B.V.Sc., Degree Course came to a close in April, 1952.

The students seeking admission to the Course should be of the age of 16 years 6 months on the date of admission, with Intermediate qualification, having offered either Chemistry or Natural Science as one of the optional subjects.

The subjects taught in the Course are as follows :—

**B.V.Sc., Preliminary (I year).—**

1. Biology.
2. Chemistry.
3. Animal Husbandry, Part I (Handling and Shoeing.)

**B.V.Sc., Intermediate, Part I (II year).—**

1. Anatomy including Histology and Embryology.
2. Physiology including Experimental Physiology and Biochemistry.
3. Animal Husbandry—Part II (Hygiene).
4. Parasitology.

**B.V.Sc., Intermediate, Part II (III year).—**

1. Pathology and Bacteriology including Immunology.
2. Pharmacology including Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
3. Animal Husbandry, Part II (Nutrition and Dairy Science—Examinations held separately for these 2 subjects).

**B.V.Sc., Final (IV year).—**

1. Medicine including Therapeutics and Toxicology.

2. Surgery including Soundness, Obstetrics and Veterinary Jurisprudence.
3. Animal Husbandry—Part IV (Genetics and Breeding).
4. Meat Inspection.

The University Examination is held at the end of each year and the students passing in the examination are promoted to the next higher class. The students, who fail in the annual examination for the first time are also provisionally promoted to the next higher class subject to the condition that they will be reverted to their original classes of study if in the next examination they once again fail to pass in those subject or subjects in which they originally failed in the annual examination. The passing minimum is one half of the marks in the written and oral parts taken together and one half of the marks in the practical examination.

At the end of the I, II and III year courses of study, the students are required to undergo practical training in Animal Husbandry in a Livestock Farm for 1-1/2 months during the vacation. The period of such training is 2 months for the Final year, which is given during the fourth term when the students of the fourth year class are taken to the Indian Dairy Research Institute, and the Hessaraghatta Farm at Bangalore, Pattagar of Palayakottai's Farm at Erode, the Sheep Farm at Wenlock Downs at Ooty, and they also obtain a series of lectures in Agricultural Economics in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. They are also given training in Artificial Insemination.

The present B.V.Sc., Degree Course is thus a well-balanced one imparting a substantial knowledge to the students undergoing the course in both Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry.

Different courses were and are being conducted in addition, as shown under :

**1. Refresher Course.**—This Course was started as early as 1922 and its duration was 6 months which period was extended to 9 months from 1935-36. It was suspended during the war years but the importance of this Course was once again felt and it was revived from the year 1950-51. The duration of the present course is 3 months and it is intended to train 3 batches of 6 students each, designed to keep the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons up-to-date in their knowledge of Veterinary Science and Livestock Improvement work. Of the 3 months, 7 weeks are spent in the College, 2 weeks at the Serum Institute now designated as Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine and 3 weeks at the Livestock Research Station Hosur.

**2. Compounder's Course.**—This Course was started as early as 1916 and to start with 4 men were trained for a period of 3 months during the summer vacation. At present no regular course is run but as and when the necessity arises, the District Veterinary Officers train suitable men as Veterinary Compounders.

**3. Stockmen Course.**—This Course introduced in 1939, was intended to give an elementary knowledge of animals in health and disease, common infectious diseases, uses and doses of common drugs, castrations, inoculations etc., to the sons of Agriculturists and Landholders who were interested in livestock. The Course was spread over a period of 6 months and was held in the District Headquarters, and Veterinary Institutions at Saidapet, Rajahmundry and Coimbatore. The candidates so trained were examined in this College.

**4. Veterinary Stockmen - cum - Compounders' Course.**—This course was intended to give an elementary knowledge of the subjects relating to Veterinary practice so as to enable the candidates after training to perform the duties of a Stockman or a Compounder. The

Course consisted of theoretical and practical training spread over a period of 12 months. Candidates who were not below 18 years and above 22 years of age and who were declared fit for promotion from the IV to the V Form in a recognized school were eligible for admission which was made by selection. At the end of the Course an examination was held by a Board of Examiners and the successful candidates were awarded certificates.

**5. Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors' Course.**—Owing to the dearth of qualified men to render veterinary first-aid in rural areas the question of providing a cheaper agency than the fully qualified Veterinarian arose; as a result of which the Veterinary and Livestock Inspector's Course of 2 years' duration was started in the year 1948-49 and the then existing Veterinary Stockmen-cum-Compounders' Course was abolished. This course consisting of theoretical and practical training was conducted both at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur, and at this College, 8 months in the former and 3 months in the latter. Practical training in Animal Husbandry was given in the Livestock Farm for the period of 8 months. Candidates for admission to this Course had to have completed the S.S.L.C. issued under the authority of the Government of Madras and had to be below 16 years and not ordinarily above 22 years of age at the time of admission. No fee was charged for the Course and a stipend of Rs. 30 per month each was paid to all the students undergoing the course for the entire period of 2 years. The value of the stipend was Rs. 35 if held by Harijan students. Annual examinations consisting of written, oral and practical tests were held for each class in June every year by a Board of Examiners. A passing minimum of 45% of marks was fixed and those who passed the final (II year class) examination were awarded the Diploma in Animal Husbandry. This Course was abolished in 1953.

on obtaining about 250 candidates trained as Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors.

**6. Flaying Course.**—To minimize the great loss caused to the Leather Industry in this State on account of faulty flaying, and also to produce quality hide and skins for both the industry and the export trade, better and scientific methods of flaying had to be adopted. With the sanction of Government, a Flaying School was started in this College in the year 1953 to train professional flayers. Sixty professional flayers both butchers and new recruits and 12 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons selected for the Refresher Course have to be trained each year. This Course is spread over a period of 3 months and the candidates for admission should be over 18 years of age and should be able to read and write one of the regional languages. A stipend of Rs. 10 per mensem is paid to each licensed butcher undergoing the course while the new recruits are paid Rs. 25 a month each. Successful candidates are awarded certificates. Two auxiliary centres one at Ooty and the other at Tiruchirapally are also at work at present.

**7. Stockmen Course.**—This Course which is intended to give primary knowledge in the subjects relating to Veterinary Science with special emphasis on Animal Husbandry was started in the year 1954.

Candidates for admission to this Course should have been declared eligible for admission to the University Courses of Study in Madras, Annamalai and Andhra Universities. No tuition or examination fees are charged. The course is spread over 11 months and is held both at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur, and at this College, 8 months in the former and 3 months in the latter. There will be an examination conducted by the Board of Examiners at the end of the Course and the successful candidates will be awarded certificates.

**8. A course of lectures on diseases communicable from animals to man is delivered to the students of the B.S.Sc., Course of the Madras Medical College.**

**University affiliation.**—This College was first affiliated to the University of Madras in the year 1935 and was inspected by University Inspection Commission in April 1935, April 1941 and December 1949.

#### Admission of students and strength.

Year	Admission	Strength
1903	20	20
1904	20	40
1905	30	65
1906	28	67
1907	29	74
1908	15	64
1909	30	67
1910	...	...
1911	14	51
1912	25	49
1913	28	52
1914	31	51
1915	30	65
1916	32	76
1917	49	103
1918	58	102
1919	53	88
1920	34	94
1921	37	93
1922	33	88
1923	19	84
1924	15	74
1925	30	60
1926	30	73
1927	37	86
1928	40	98
1929	40	109
1930	43	117
1931	40	125
1932	44	118
1933	31	117

Year.	Admission.	Strength.
1934	...	31 107
1935	...	30 96
1936	...	50 101
1937	...	55 118
1938	...	51 126
1939	...	48 128
1940	...	38 ...
1941	...	29 ...
1942	...	29 ...
1943	...	19 ...
1944	...	67 ...
1945	...	61 ...
1946	...	79 ...
1947	...	95 ...
1948	...	96 ...
1949	...	80 ...
1950	...	79 ...
1951	...	75 ...
1952	...	80 ...
1953	...	77 ...
1954	...	80 ...

At first the number of students admitted to the course was limited to 20, but it was raised to 30 in 1906, 40 in 1916, 50 in 1936, 60 in 1940, 70 in 1944, 80 in 1945, 100 in 1947 and reduced to 80 from 1949 onwards.

**Teaching Staff.**—In the early years there was a part time Principal, Assistant Principal, and a Senior Lecturer and a competent working staff. In 1905, a second Lecturer was appointed and in 1906, a third. In 1909 a full time Principal was appointed. In 1918 the staff consisted of one Principal, an Assistant Principal, 3 Lecturers and 2 Assistant Lecturers. On the introduction of a revised curriculum of Diploma Course, the staff was increased in 1930 and it then comprised a Principal, 7 Lecturers and 8 Assistant Lecturers. In 1936, on the introduction of the B.V.Sc., Degree Course, the number of Asst. Lecturers was increased from 8 to 10. In 1942, the staff was composed of one Principal, 10 Lecturers

and 10 Asst. Lecturers and 4 Demonstrators. In 1950 it was raised to 14 Lecturers inclusive of the Principal, 21 Asst. Lecturers and 4 Demonstrators. At present, the teaching staff consists of 11 Professors inclusive of the Principal, 5 Lecturers, 21 Asst. Lecturers and 4 Demonstrators.

**Office Staff.**—On 1-8-1909, this College was brought under the control of the Principal as a separate entity. The office staff in 1909 consisted of one Head Clerk, one second clerk and one Typist. In 1913, the post of an Accountant was sanctioned. In 1931 it consisted of one Head Clerk, one Accountant and 2 Clerks (inclusive of a Typist) and in 1939, one more Clerk and one Librarian were sanctioned. In 1940, one more Clerk was sanctioned and so also in 1941. In 1943, one more clerk and one Typist were sanctioned. In 1952, the staff consisted of one Head Clerk, one Accountant, 8 Clerks, 2 Typists and one Librarian. In 1954, the staff comprised one Head Clerk, one Accountant, 10 Clerks, 1 Store-keeper, 2 Typists and one Librarian.

**Buildings.**—This institution was started in a rented building known as 'Dobbin Hall' in 1903. Subsequently this building and the surrounding lands were acquired, and by 1905 the following buildings were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 78,000:

College Main Buildings	...
Asst. Principal's quarters, etc.	...
Quarters for Compounders, Jamedar and Peons	...
Quarters for 4 syces and 3 sweepers	...
Tiffin Shed	...
Cattle shed	...
Horse stalls	...
Contagious diseases Ward	...
Operation shed	...
Store shed	...
Dissecting shed	...
Compound and gate	...



The College commenced working in the new buildings in July, 1905. In 1909, additional land was purchased for Rs. 19,600 and a compound wall was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,010. In 1912, the large and deep tank on the eastern side was filled up and the lands all round were levelled at a cost of Rs. 20,800. In 1914, a colic box and buildings for Pharmacy and office were constructed at Rs. 44,300. In 1909, Laboratory buildings and extension to the College Buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,30,000. In 1929 the Chemistry Laboratory was constructed, and in 1949, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was spent on the following works :—

1. Extension to the Hygiene Laboratory.
2. Extension to the Physiology Laboratory.
3. Extension to the Library.
4. Improvement to the Pharmacology Laboratory.
5. Additions and alterations to the Dissecting Block.
6. Converting two rooms into a single one in the Laboratory Block.
7. Converting the south east corner verandah into a room in the Laboratory.
8. Constructing a temporary shed for the Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors' Course which has subsequently been converted into a small animal clinic.
9. Sinking of a well and constructing R.C.C. overhead tank of 5,000 gallons capacity, pump house, pump, etc.
10. Improvements to injection room in continuation of the existing one near the dissecting block.
11. Converting the south-west corner of the main building into a room.

A few items covered by this sanction were for the hostel.

#### **Extra curricular activities and sports.—**

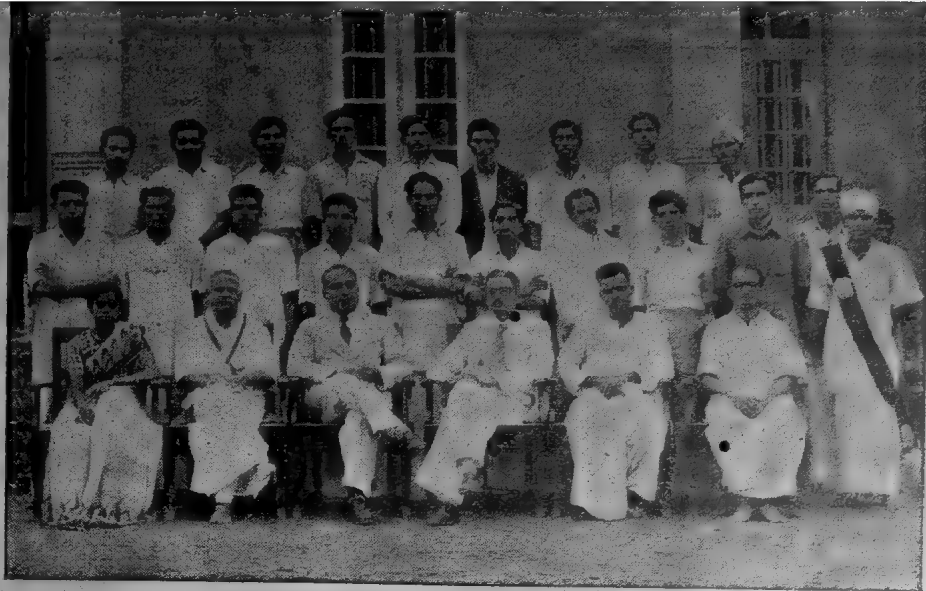
This College has been participating in extra-curricular activities since as far back as 1915. In that year, six teams of students entered the competition held by the St John Ambulance Association and won the second and third prizes. In 1928, it also took part in the Health and Baby Week Exhibition at the S.I.A.A. Grounds and won a medal for the first place secured for exhibits of the greatest popular scientific interest. A Social Service League now attached to this College has been rendering social service in the surrounding area among the less fortunate. The students of this College occupy responsible posts in the City Social Service League.

From the very inception of the College, much attention had been paid to the physical education of the students with a view to keeping them fit. There is at present a Physical Director to direct and guide the students of this College in games and sports activities.

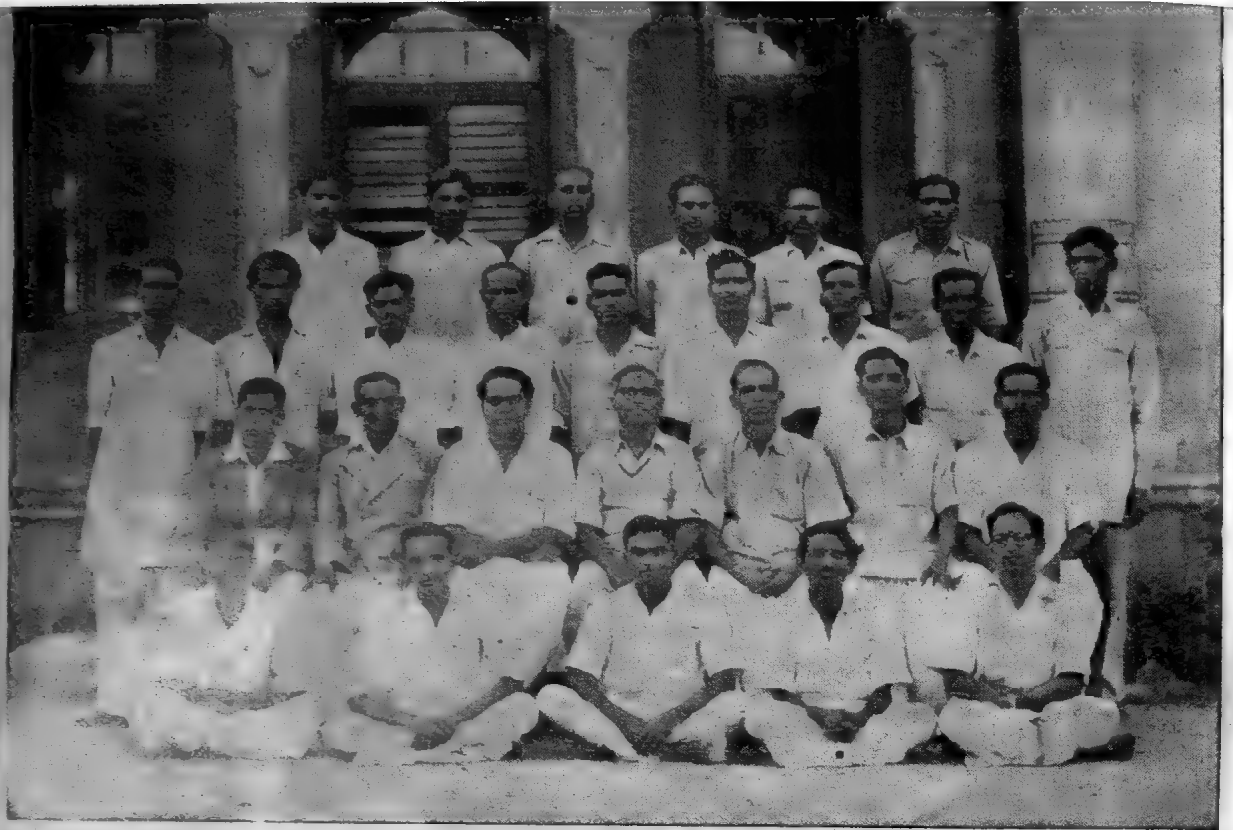
The College teams participate in the Inter-Collegiate tournaments in Hockey, Football, Cricket, Basket-ball, Boxing etc., Players for the football and cricket teams of the Madras University have been selected from this College successively for the past few years.

From its small beginning in 1903, up to date this College has been maintaining a good tradition and high standards in imparting Veterinary education not only to the students of this State but also to students from the neighbouring states such as Coorg, Orissa, Travancore and Cochin, Mysore and Kashmir and foreign countries like Burma, Siam, Ceylon, Malaya, Iraq, and Philippines.

The institution can well be proud of its *alumni* who are scattered all over the Far Eastern countries and whose work has been consistently and uniformly praised.



*College Administrative staff (1955)*



*College Attenders*



*College Attendants*

# Department of Anatomy

D. MARIAPPA

*Professor*

When the Madras Veterinary College was started in October 1903, Anatomy was taught by Mr Mascarenhas, the Senior Lecturer. Mr. J. Valladares took over as Senior Lecturer and taught Anatomy from 1905, consequent on the transfer of Mr. Mascarenhas. Subse-

quently, Mr H. C. Sampath Iyengar, who was appointed as Second Lecturer imparted instructions in junior Anatomy, while Mr J. Valladares continued to teach Senior Anatomy. Mr Valladares went abroad for studies in 1911 and Mr V. Krishnamurthy Iyer took over and taught both Anatomy and Physiology. Mr. M. Anant Narayana Rao acted as Lecturer in Anatomy and Physiology from 10-8-1915 until 8-5-1917, and Sri. Venkataratnam Chetty acted as Lecturer thereafter till 23-10-1918. Sri V. Krishnamurthy Iyer was again in charge of the Department of Anatomy and Physiology till 1925. In that year Sri H. N. Chelva Ayyangar took charge of Anatomy and Physiology. In 1930, the subject of Physiology began to be taught by a separate Lecturer. In December of that year, Sri H. N. Chelva Ayyangar went to Edinburgh for post-graduate training, and resumed service as Lecturer in Anatomy on his return in June 1931. In July 1943, Sri D. Mariappa, Asst. Lecturer in Ana-

*Foetus of elephant on which work is in progress*



tomy, was deputed for training for one year in the Central Institute of Anatomy and Physiology of the Madras Medical College. In April 1946, Sri Mariappa took over as Lecturer in Anatomy from Sri Chelva Ayyangar, who retired from service. At present the technical staff of the department includes one Professor, and two Assistant Lecturers.

Till 1929, the Horse remained the type prescribed for study in detail, and the 'Ox' and the 'dog' only for comparative study of the more essential differential characters. The unpreserved carcasses of ponies released from the Operative Surgery classes were used for dissection. The 'Ox' as the standard type for study was introduced in July 1930, and from then on it was possible to give preserved bodies of calves for dissection. Comparative anatomy of the horse and dog was also being taught; and since 1935 a study of the anatomy of the 'fowl' has also been added. The Department is fully equipped for Histological work and microscopical specimens of all the normal tissues of mammals are being prepared. The early development of the chick embryo and important serial sections of mammalian embryos are taught under Embryology. The course in Anatomy including Histology and Embryology extends through the first two years of the B. V. Sc. curriculum.

Numerous specimens of the different systems of the body of the ox, horse, dog and fowl are on display in the museum which was built

mainly by the indefatigable efforts of Sri H. N. Chelva Ayyangar. A few *papier-mache* models are also available. In addition, the museum has also a collection of mammalian monsters, used in teaching Embryology and foetuses of different animals in various stages of development, including three foetuses of the Indian elephant.

The outstanding work to the credit of the department was the completion of a monograph on the 'Anatomy of the Ox' by Sri H. N. Chelva Ayyangar (1941-45). He has also published scientific monographs under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, which contain investigations on the course and distribution of nerves supplying Levator anguli scapuli and Rhomboideus muscles and the formation of phrenic nerves, in the ox with observations on certain anatomical deviations. These monographs contain 47 articles of anatomical interest.

The Department has also facilities for training post-graduate students. One candidate having worked here was awarded the M. Sc. Degree of the Madras University in 1951.

The dissection theatre has facilities for 100 students to work and is provided with moving slings, etc., for suspending the bodies during dissection. There is also an injection room for injecting the calves to be used for dissection. In addition there is also a Museum room which after necessary repairs is just ready for occupation.



# Department of Animal Genetics

M. DHARMARAJAN,  
*Professor*

The Department of Animal Genetics came into existence in December 1949, with the appointment of Dr M. Dharmarajan as Lecturer in Animal Genetics. This subject had previously been taught to the students as a part of the composite subject of Hygiene, and the independent departmental status came as a result of the need for expanded training in all aspects of Animal Husbandry and the decision to teach the different parts of the subject in different years of study and to appoint from lecturers for the purpose.

The department is mainly concerned with imparting instruction in Animal Genetics and Breeding to the final year students of the B.V.Sc., degree course. Theoretical and practical instruction in the College is supplemented by an intensive training at the Livestock Research Station at Hosur for two months in the summer of every year. In the farm, the students learn all aspects of farm practice and gain access to breeding and milking records, not ordinarily available in the College; they are encouraged to take active part in the duties connected with the farm

and experience so far gained has shown that this unique training, probably not given in any other Veterinary College, creates in them a very desirable practical bias that should be valuable to them in later years.

The staff of the department consists only of the Professor. Proposals are before Government for the provision of assisting staff.

Within three years of its creation this department was able to admit research workers. The first research scholar, Sri O. Surdararama Reddi, B.V.Sc., commenced work here in an honorary capacity in September 1952. He was subsequently granted a stipendiary research studentship by the University of Madras, effective from 18th August 1953. His work relates to the Genetics of Cattle with particular reference to the inheritance of coat-colour in the Kangayam breed. The results obtained by him so far are very encouraging and he has latterly directed his attention to studying the influence of sex-hormones in the expression of coat-colour. Preliminary experiments in this direction have yielded data that promise to give a totally new and original orientation to the study. Sri Reddi has been registered by the University of Madras as a candidate for the M.Sc., degree.

Another research scholar, Sri M. Sanjeeva Rao, B.V.Sc., started work honorarily in April 1953 and has since been granted a stipendiary research studentship with effect from the 8th September 1954. His work bears on Poultry Genetics and the physiology of gametes in the fowl. Already, he has investigated sex-reversal in one case and is now engaged in experimental studies concerning sex-reversal in fowls. Sri Rao has also been registered by the University as a candidate for the M.Sc., degree.

Besides routine teaching and guiding the researches of the two scholars in the department,

the Professor is himself engaged in investigations of original nature. In collaboration with Sri N. Narayana Rao (Demonstrator in Biology) he has undertaken a study of the species of *Drosophila* in Madras, the natural mutation rate in these flies, and the use of *Drosophila* in artificial mutagenesis. Work has also been launched by him, in association with the Professor of Pathology, on a study of the inheritance of natural immunity in fowls against the Avian Leucosis complex. Pedigree breeding of fowls is also to be undertaken in the department shortly. The Professor also acts as a consultant to the Animal Husbandry Service

in the formulation of breeding programmes for adoption in the various livestock farms of the State.

Despite being one of the youngest departments of the College, the Animal Genetics department can, in all humility, claim to attaining rapid progress in a short time and taking an active and integral part in research activities. Little work has been done in this country in the field of Animal Genetics and Breeding, and, judged by the present progress, there is no doubt that this department, if enlarged, can play a vital and significant part in the solution of many important problems.

# Department of Animal Husbandry

A. R. VEDANAYAKAM,

*Lecturer.*

The Animal Husbandry Department was started as an independent unit on 29-8-1947 with the institution of the revised B. V. Sc. course of four years and one term. Teaching of two parts of the subject of Animal Husbandry (Animal Management and Dairy Science) was first entrusted to this Department. Besides the responsibility for imparting instruction in Genetics for the third year B.V.Sc. students (Old Regulations—five years' course) was vested with this Department from the year 1948-49 till the completion of the Old Regulation course. Dairy Science (Animal Husbandry, Part III) was introduced as a separate subject in the B.V.Sc. degree course in 1948, and intensive training in the theory and practice of this subject is being given by this Department. What with the great emphasis now being laid on the animal husbandry aspects of Veterinary Science, the establishment of this department as an independent unit has been none too soon.

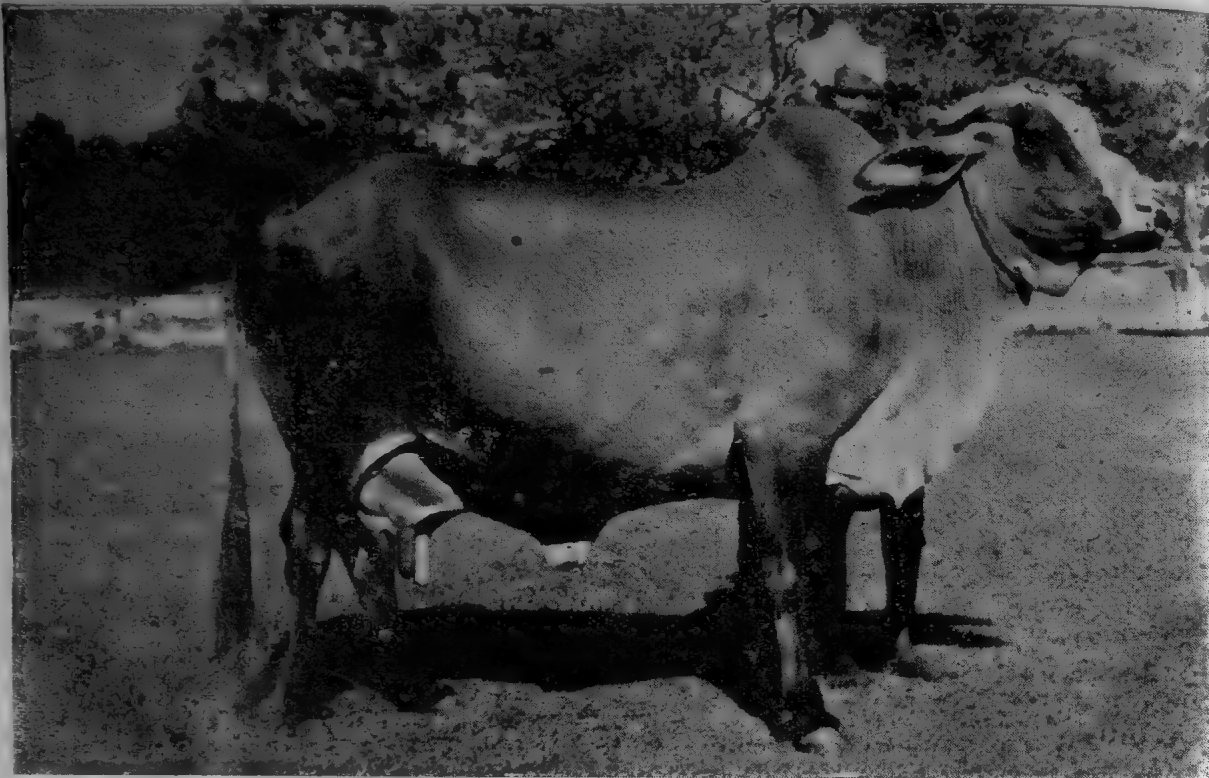
This department took over the Breeding Bull Section on 29-8-1947 and in 1950, all the livestock of the College were transferred to its control. A poultry unit was started in the year 1950 especially to meet the needs of the Ranikhet Disease Vaccine Unit attached to

this College. The Vaccine Unit with the poultry was transferred to the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, consequent on the transfer of the Ranikhet Disease Vaccine Production Unit from this College to Ranipet in March 1954. However, for the use of research work in the various Departments of the College, a unit with 12 hens and 2 cockerels of the Rhode-Island Red breed has been started from November 1954.

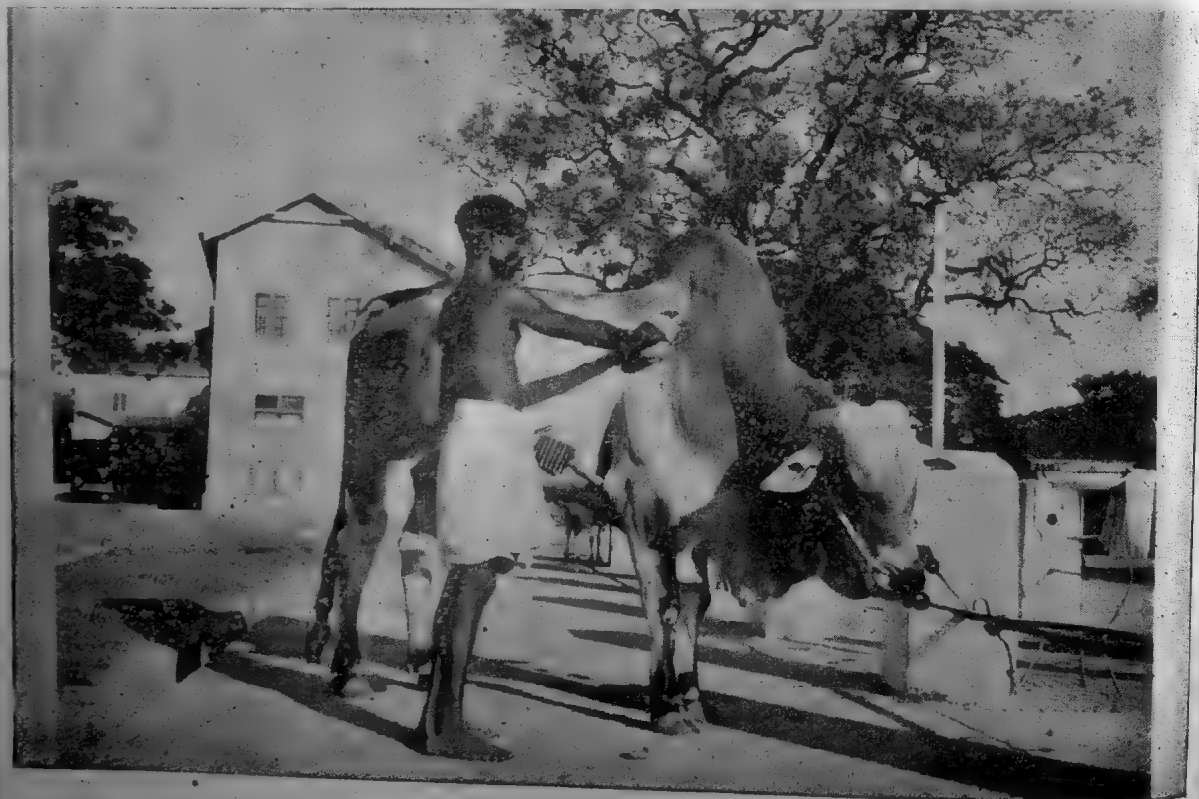
The staff of the Department consists of one Lecturer and one Assistant Lecturer. Sri M. S. Rajendram, G.M.V.C., was the first Lecturer and he continued as such till 15-7-1949. Sri C. Krishna Rao, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc., M.S. (Calif.), Ph.D. (Madras), took charge as Lecturer on 26-8-1949 and continued till 30-9-1953, when he was relieved on allotment to the Andhra State. Sri A. R. Vedanayakam, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc., who was the Assistant Lecturer from 10-8-1950, held additional charge of the post of Lecturer until 10-9-1954, when he was promoted as Lecturer in Animal Husbandry.

A Reserve Veterinary Assistant Surgeon is attached to the Department temporarily at present.

In addition to the routine duties, research work was also taken up. Sri C. Krishna Rao, published 17 research papers. His Thesis Studies on Semen stains and the Morphology and development of the spermatozoa of farm animals" earned for him the Ph.D. of the Madras University in the year 1953.



*"Kalyani" the College Cow (Sahiwal breed)*



*Daily Grooming of College breeding bull*

# Department of Animal Nutrition

V. MAHADEVAN,  
*Professor.*

A separate section for Animal Nutrition was opened in the College in January, 1951 and the erstwhile Lecturer in Chemistry, who was specially trained in the subject of Nutrition in Europe and United Kingdom was appointed as the first Lecturer in Animal Nutrition. The staff of the Department consists of a Professor, a Reserve Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, an Attender and an Attendant. The small extension to the Hygiene Laboratory was fitted and occupied in 1952 for the Department. The practical classes are held in the Hygiene Laboratory. The proposals for the improvement of the Animal Nutrition Section to enlarge its activities for the use of the Animal Husbandry Department have been submitted to Government for sanction.

The work of the department is mainly teaching, research and analysis of feeds, in addition to giving practical training for students in the Livestock Research Station at Hosur for a period of six weeks during summer vacation each year. The practical cultivation of fodder crops is also being illustrated on small experimental forage plots maintained in the College. The feeds and fodder samples received from the field staff of the Department as well as from outside are analysed for their nutritive values. Condemned feeds from Central Gov-

ernment and State Food Departments are examined for their suitability as livestock feed and simple economic processes for rendering them useful are also studied and recommended for adoption. The number of such feed samples analysed and examined in the department is 12, 26, and 11, respectively for the last three years.

Plans for conducting feeding trials at the Livestock Farms for assessing the nutritive value of feeds are worked out and the results of such experiments are analysed and reported upon. Such of those feeding experiments which can be conducted at the College with small experimental animals or available farm animals are also carried out.



# Department of Bacteriology

B. NARASINGA RAI,

*Lecturer*

The Departments of Pathology and Bacteriology were functioning as one unit till the year 1949. The creation of a separate department was felt necessary even as early as 1909 in view of the fact that large numbers of materials had to be examined for diseases like Anthrax, Haemorrhagic septicaemia, Black-quarter, etc., and that no other diagnostic laboratory was available anywhere in the State. It was also realized subsequently that such a department would be able to provide more facilities to Veterinary graduates to qualify for post-graduate degrees in Bacteriology. The long-felt need for a separate department was fulfilled from 2-7-1949 with one officer and two Assistants.

Dr I. M. Azizuddin was the first officer to become the Head of the Department of Bacteriology from 2-7-1949. For a short period, from 1-4-50 to 15-6-50, the Lecturer in Pathology, Sri K. P. Chandrasekharan, was in additional charge of the department, while Dr Azizuddin was away as Superintendent of the Veterinary Biological & Research Institute.

On 15-6-1950, Dr I. M. Azizuddin was re-posted to the College as Principal and he took

over charge as Lecturer in Bacteriology also. He continued to be the head of the department till 14-6-54 when suddenly death laid its cruel hands and snatched him away from us. Sri Bertie A. D'souza, Principal, was in charge of the department for a short time after the death of Dr. Azizuddin. Later, the Lecturer in Pathology, Sri K. P. Chandrasekharan took charge of the department from the Principal and was in additional charge of the department.

Sri B. Narasinga Rai on his appointment as Lecturer in Bacteriology on 26th August 1954, took charge of the department from Sri K. P. Chandrasekharan. He continues to be the head of the department.

Students of the second and third year degree course are given practical and theoretical instruction in the subjects of Bacteriology and Immunology. This department also imparts instruction to the departmental officers who are deputed to the College to undergo the post-graduate Refresher course.

The department, in addition to teaching work, does the routine diagnosis of materials received from the field staff of the Animal Husbandry Department. A statement of materials received and examined in the department since its inception will give an idea of the volume of work turned out.

Year.	No. of materials received and examined.
1949-50	1,160
1950-51	1,519
1951-52	1,918
1952-53	2,334
1953-54	2,147

Within a short period of its existence the department has been fully equipped and has duly been recognized by the University of Madras, for post-graduate research work.

Three Veterinary graduates registered and worked for their post-graduate degrees, in the department under the supervision of Dr I. M. Azizuddin. The problems studied were:

1. Bacteriology of Bovine Lymphangitis.
2. Bacteriology and Pathology of Canine Pneumonia.
3. Bacteriology of Bovine Mastitis.

Another feature of the department is the

preparation of auto-vaccines from materials received from the field staff and from the hospital attached to the College. From the reports received, it is noted that the efficacy of the autovaccine has been quite satisfactory.

During the year 1953-54 a new line of research work, in which the Virus Research Centre, Poona, was interested, was undertaken at the request of the General Hospital authorities who approached this department to help them in the cultivation of virus of Encephalitis in human beings. The materials were collected by them from cases of human Encephalitis. Four samples of materials were received, examined and were all declared negative.

# Department of Biology

MRS. K. HARRIS

*Additional Professor*

Students of Veterinary Science in order to study and understand the professional subjects had to have a basic knowledge of the fundamental sciences. With this in mind, the importance of a good background in the knowledge of Biology had all along been recognized, ever since the origin of the course and a place for Biology was provided in the Veterinary curriculum from the very inception of this College. But in the early days the subject was taught by Veterinary Surgeons. With the introduction of the B.V.Sc., degree and the affiliation of the Madras Veterinary College to the University of Madras, the need for greater stress on the biological sciences of Zoology and Botany and the necessity for a full year's intensified training in the subjects, came to be felt. Therefore, this department, along with the other science department, the department of Chemistry, came into existence in July, 1936. A full-time Lecturer in Biology was appointed and the teaching of the subject at the University level commenced. The syllabus was adjusted to provide a good knowledge of the principles of Biology with emphasis on the applied aspects. To provide for the needs of teaching, necessary steps were taken to build a collection

of museum specimens, laboratory equipment and teaching-aids.

As the strength of the classes gradually increased, it became impossible to handle the practical classes without proper assistance. In August, 1944, a Demonstrator in Biology was appointed. With further increase in admissions, another assistant was appointed in the year 1948. Dr. M. Dharmarajan, now Professor of Animal Genetics, was in charge of the department ever since its origin in July 1936. In 1946, he was deputed for training abroad and he handed over charge to me, then Demonstrator in Biology. From October, 1946, I have been the Head of the Department of Biology.

The department, though mainly concerned with the teaching of the subject to the First year students of the B.V.Sc., Degree Course, is also engaged in investigation work. Research into vegetable extracts and male toad reaction has been undertaken and is in progress. The department is also being useful in identifying plant and animal materials that are often encountered in the diagnosis of cases in the hospital section and in the post-mortem room.

# Department of Chemistry

B. VENUGOPAL,

*Lecturer.*

Over twenty years after the inception of the Madras Veterinary College, the necessity for imparting instruction in Chemistry to the Veterinary graduates of the College arose and a separate Department of Chemistry came into existence in the year 1930 in charge of an Assistant Lecturer. Later, Sri M. A. Rangaswami Iyer was deputed to go abroad to undergo special training in Chemistry and on his return, he was appointed Lecturer in Chemistry. He continued to teach the subject even after his appointment as Lecturer in Physiology.

When the College became affiliated to the University of Madras in 1936, a B. V. Sc. degree course was introduced in addition to the Diploma course. Chemistry and Biology were prescribed as the main subjects for the B. V. Sc. Preliminary examination. Concurrently, a separate and independent Department of Chemistry was organized and Sri V. Mahadevan was appointed as a full-time Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry. During this transition period, more equipment was added to this department.

With the revision of the syllabus and the re-organization of the various departments of the College, the post of non-gazetted Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry was upgraded to the gazetted post of Lecturer in Chemistry on 11-12-1946, and Sri V. Mahadevan continued as Lecturer in Chemistry.

When Sri Mahadevan left India on deputation by the Madras Government to undergo

advanced training in Animal Nutrition, Sri B. Naganna was appointed in his place. Sri B. Naganna was transferred in October 1953 to the new State of Andhra and Sri B. Venugopal was promoted as Lecturer in Chemistry.

As an increased number of students was admitted after 1945, the need for assistance to the Lecturer in Chemistry was actually felt and two posts of Demonstrators in Chemistry were created.

Even though the Department was created solely to teach the theoretical and practical aspects of Chemistry to the first year B. V. Sc. students, enabling them to appear for the B. V. Sc. Preliminary examination, it did not restrict itself to teaching alone, but undertook clinical work by way of chemical analysis of calculi from the kidney and urinary bladders of animals. Chemical assay of sex-hormones present in the urine of animals was also attempted. During his period of service in this department, Sri V. Mahadevan also undertook routine water-analysis.

Sri B. Naganna during his stay in this College was engaged in a series of studies on 'Phosphatases'. Detailed investigations on the occurrence, distribution and properties of vegetable and animal-tissue-phosphatases were carried out, the results of which formed the main part of a thesis for which the Andhra University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science.

## Succession list of Lecturers.

### Assistant Lecturers in-charge.

Sri R. Narayanaswamy, July 1930 to March 1932.

Sri M. A. Rangaswami Iyer, June 1932 to July 1936.

Sri V. Mahadevan, July 1936 to December 1946.

### Lecturers.

Sri V. Mahadevan, December 1946 to July 1948.

Sri B. Naganna, June 1949 to July 1954.

Sri B. Venugopal, October 1954 onwards.

# Department of Hygiene

BERTIE A. D'SOUZA,

*Professor.*

The Department of Hygiene commenced with teaching the care and management of animals, dietetics and animal breeding, and is one of the oldest departments of the College dating its origin from the year 1903. Due emphasis was always placed in the teaching of the Animal Husbandry subjects to the students of Veterinary Science in this College even from the very early days as it was felt that no amount of training in Veterinary Science was complete without a thorough knowledge of the basis of animal Hygiene, care and management, dietetics and breeding. The early designers of the College curriculum had envisaged it so, as was later rightly opined in the Royal Commission's observations that "where the knowledge and instinct of the farmers and cattle-breeders are combined with the professional training of the Veterinary Surgeon, the position is ideal." Also Dr. Wright, in 1937, recommended that "in the interest of both efficiency and economy, livestock improvement and veterinary work, should be unified under a single Department of Animal Husbandry."

Admittedly, no department in this College, nor any other subject in the curriculum of studies in Veterinary Science, was subjected to

such periodic revisions to suit the varied demands of the country through the decades, as was the then department of Animal Hygiene including Nutrition and Genetics.

The treatment and care of animal diseases and control of epizootics and enzootics was the first pre-requisite for the enforcement of any plans for the development and production of livestock and it is needless to over-emphasize that any amount of breeding and feeding can be readily nullified by the ravages of disease. Thus with the positive results achieved in the control of animal diseases in this State, and the development and production of livestock gaining ground, the scope of the various branches of Animal Husbandry in this College grew and today the syllabus and curriculum for the B. V. Sc. Degree are wide-spread and include the entire enlarged fields of practical and theoretical aspect of Animal Husbandry, namely Hygiene, including care and management of animals, Dairy Science, Animal Genetics and Nutrition. Scientific discoveries and theories are fast advancing and are revolutionizing the methods of and practice of Animal Husbandry. From the year 1903 to 1929, the subject of Hygiene including Breeding and Rearing, was taught to the students of Veterinary Science in the second year. During the years 1930-37, the course was revised and the subject of Hygiene was taught in the third year of study. Between 1938 and 1946 further revision of the course was made and drastic changes were again noticeable in this department resulting in the subject being designated Animal Husbandry, Part II.

In 1936, with the affiliation of the College to the University of Madras, the course of studies was revised and Hygiene came to be included as a University subject for the final B.V. Sc. Degree examination with practical farm training for a period of six weeks at Livestock Research Station, Hosur.





*An ideal milking byre*



*Community drinking trough*



*A student learning milking*



*Shearing of sheep*

The course of studies for the B. V. Sc. Degree was again revised in the year 1938, to extend over a period of five years and the subject of Animal Husbandry (Hygiene including Nutrition & Genetics) was taught in the final year and students were given practical training in farming for a period of three months at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur. In 1946, with the abolition of the Diploma course, radical changes in the composite Department of Hygiene were brought about and separate departments were sanctioned for Hygiene including care and management, Dairy Science, Animal Genetics and Animal Nutrition. Thus today, students of B. V. Sc. Degree course study the comprehensive subjects of Animal Husbandry spread over the entire period of four-and-half years and gain practical experience of farm work at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur for a period of 1½ months at the end of each year of study. Animal Hygiene is now taught in the second year of the B. V. Sc. Degree course.

Given below is a succession list of the Heads of the Hygiene Department :

1. Sri George T. D'Silva. 1902-1915.
2. Sri M. Anant Narayan Rao. 1916-1923.
3. Sri George T. D'Silva. 1924-1926.

4. Sri M. R. V. Panikkar. 8-8-27 to 22-6-38.
5. Sri A. K. Mitra. 23-6-38 to 16-10-38.
6. Sri M. R. V. Panikkar. 17-10-38 to 12-7-39.
7. Sri N. R. Rajaratnam. 13-7-39 to 18-7-40.
8. Sri A. K. Mitra. 19-7-40 to 21-12-41.
9. Sri K. S. Nair. 22-12-41 to 28-8-47.
10. Sri G. R. Viswanathan. 29-8-47 to 23-3-48.
11. Sri I. D. Mantramurti. 24-3-48 to 28-7-54.
12. Sri Bertie A. D'Souza, 29-7-54 onwards.

The department is now in the charge of Sri Bertie A. D'Souza, Professor of Hygiene and Principal of the College. The post of Lecturer in Hygiene was upgraded to the Professor of Hygiene with effect from 9-7-54. An Assistant Lecturer for the department was provided in 1932.

Papers have been published by this department on (1) Role of Animal Husbandry Department; (2) Cows in pregnancy; (3) Cattle yard manure; (4) The housing of cows under Indian conditions; and (5) Care of cattle during hot weather and rainy days.

# Department of Medicine

M. S. GANAPATHI,

*Professor.*

The subject of Preventive Medicine was taught since the inception of the college in 1903 till 1941 by the Principal, who was also the Professor of Medicine. The duration of the course leading to a Diploma was one of three years. During the second year of study in the college, students were taught theoretical Equine and Bovine Medicine and during the third year the practice of Equine and Bovine Medicine, all in the hospital run by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

This course of study was intensified in 1930 and the College was affiliated to the University of Madras in 1936, the course consisting of both the Diploma (G.M.V.C.) and the Degree (B.V.Sc.) running concurrently. While in Final Diploma Examination the students took a combined examination in Preventive Medicine and Meat and Milk Inspection; in the University examination they were required to sit for separate examinations in the two subjects. With the abolition of the Diploma course in 1946 and the introduction of the subject of Dairy Science in the third year of study the students are being given an intensive training in the subject of Meat Inspection with a separate paper in the Final Examination. For purposes of examination, Therapeutics and

Toxicology go along with Preventive Medicine. In October 1954 the teaching of Meat Inspection was given over to the Lecturer in Flaying.

The close relationship that exists between the Human and Veterinary Medicine can well be judged from the fact that from 1929 a course of lectures on 'Zoonoses' is being delivered by the Professor of Medicine to the students of the B. S. Sc., class and Officers of the Public Health Department deputed for a refresher course in the Medical College.

This department consists of a Professor and two Assistants.

## Succession list of Professors.

Till the year 1941, see succession list of Principals.

Sri V. Janakirama Ayyar, G.M.V.C., 7-7-41 to 14-6-43.

Sri I. M. Azizuddin, B.A., G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc., 15-6-43 to 11-8-46.

Assistant Lecturer-in-charge, 12-8-46 to 3-11-46.

Sri Noor Ahmed, G.M.V.C., 4-11-46 to 11-7-47.

Sri J. D. David, G.M.V.C., P.G. (Edin.), 12-7-47 to 1-9-47.

Sri Bertie A. D'Souza, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc., P.G. (Mukt), 2-9-47 to 17-8-51.

Sri M. S. Ganapathi, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc., 17-8-51 onwards.

The Medicine department now consists of the following sections :

- (a) Small-Animal Clinic.
- (b) Radiology, and
- (c) Clinical Laboratory.

The Small Animals Clinic attached to the College is an important unit as it provides the clinical material and practical facilities for the students to learn and understand the various diseases, simultaneously with the theory of Medicine that is taught. On an average over 6,000 cases are treated annually in this clinic.

In the Radiology Section, the Ultra-Violet-Ray lamp installed in the year 1930 and the X-Ray plant in 1934, provide the latest aid in the therapeutic and diagnostic field. One of the Assistant Lecturers has been specially trained in the Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras, and is in charge of this unit. About 60 cases are diagnosed annually by Radiography.

The Clinical laboratory was opened at the College on 9-7-1928 with a view to giving better training to the final year students and facilitating the quick diagnosis of cases brought to

the hospital daily. This laboratory originally formed part of the Parasitology Department and was transferred to the administrative control of this Department in the year 1943. However, an Assistant Lecturer from the Parasitology Department is working part-time at the Clinical laboratory. On an average 2,663 specimens are examined annually including those from private bodies.

The staff of this Department undertake problems of investigation along with their routine work and publish their observations in the form of clinical articles. The want of adequate laboratory facilities and staff is keenly felt. With the proposed improvement to the new clinical laboratory and with a separate Assistant in charge, an elaborate research programme is envisaged. At present, work in connexion with the transfusion of blood in dogs is in progress.

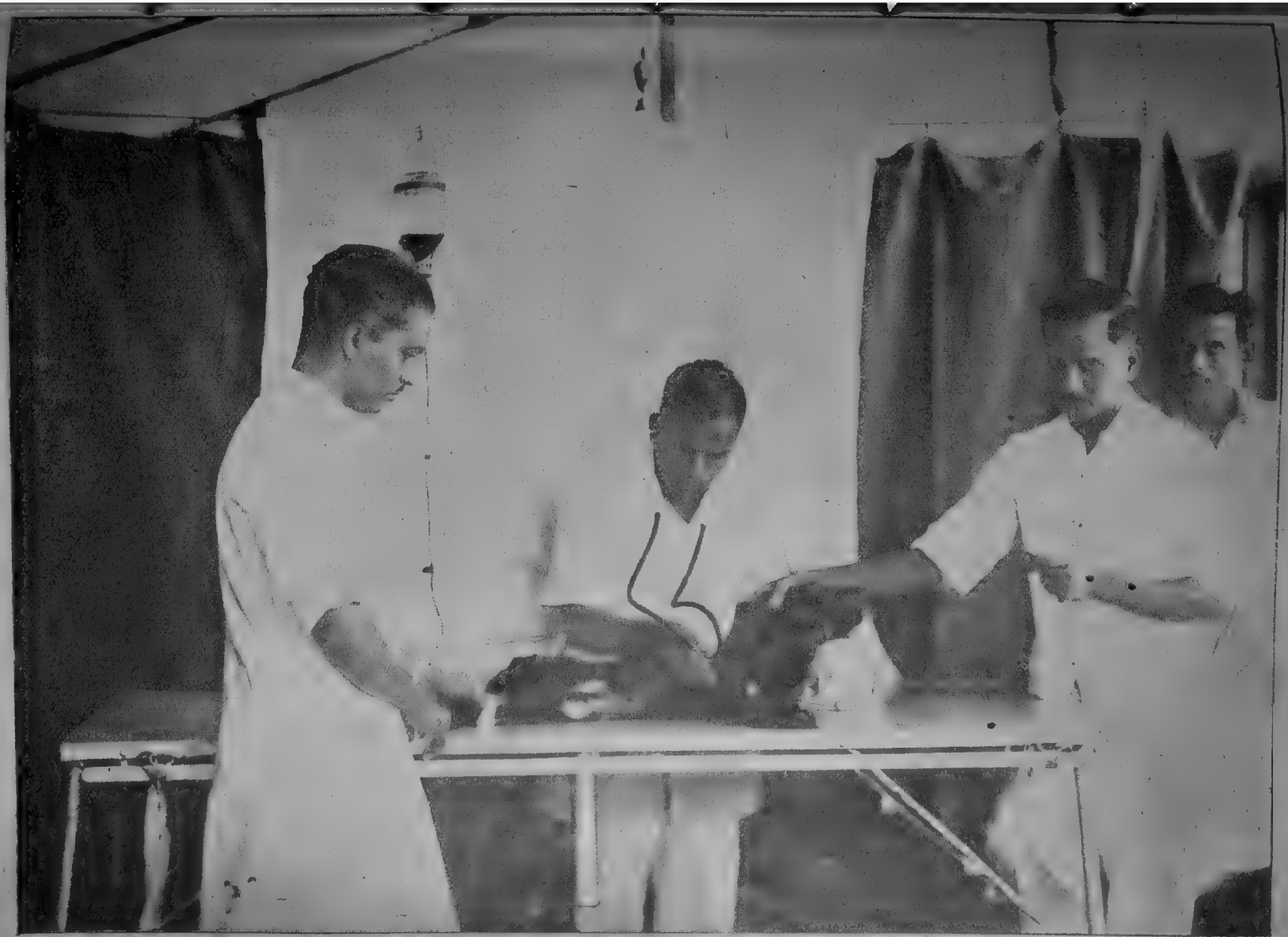




*Clinical diagnosis in progress*

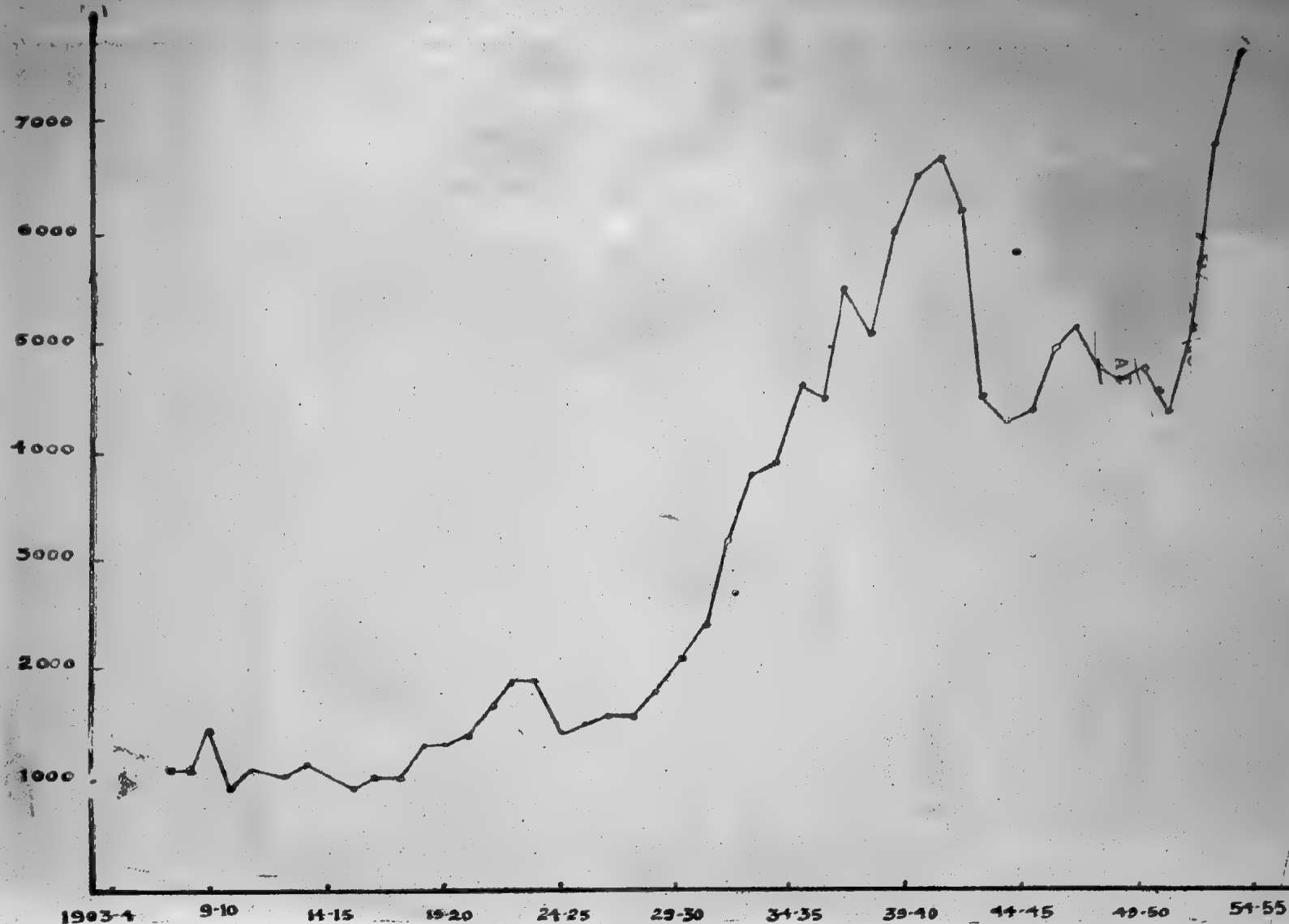
*Canine Clinic*





*Blood Transfusion in a dog*

MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE HOSPITAL—SMALL ANIMALS CLINIC  
DOG-WARD, — NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS



MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE HOSPITAL — SMALL ANIMALS CLINIC  
NUMBER OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED, 1931—1954.



# Department of Pathology

K. P. CHANDRASEKHARAN

*Professor*

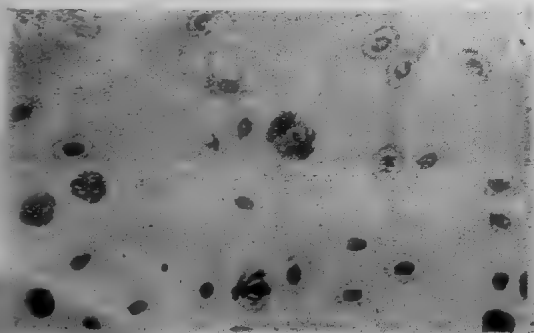
Till the creation of the post of Lecturer in Bacteriology in July 1949, there existed a single Department of Pathology and Bacteriology which shouldered the responsibility for teaching and research work that normally come under the purview of these two subjects. Also, till the creation of a separate Department of Parasitology in the year 1928, the routine diagnosis, teaching and research connected with the subject of Parasitology was done by this department. Although the need for the formation of a separate department of Pathology and Bacteriology was felt as early as even 1909, due to lack of proper buildings and specially trained staff, it did not materialize till the year 1921. In that year the Laboratory block of buildings was constructed and the new department of Pathology and Bacteriology was created with J. G. Cattell, an



*Osteo-petrotic form of Avian leucosis*

Imperial Officer, as its head. He retired the next year and since then a galaxy of talented gentlemen like V. Krishnamurthy Iyer, E. O. Longley, and M. Y. Mangrulkar held charge of the department. Owing to the increasing demands for intensive teaching in the subjects both at graduate and post-graduate levels and to further expand the research activities a new post of Lecturer in Bacteriology was created by the Government in July 1949, and Dr I. M. Azizuddin was put in charge of the same. The Department of Pathology, as now constituted, conducts pathological examination of various morbid tissues received from all over the State, and autopsy work including Rabies examination, besides investigations into problems of animal disease in the State.

*Leukaemic form of Avian Leucosis Complex  
—peripheral blood smear*



Even before the creation of a separate department of Pathology and Bacteriology, the Lecturer in charge had been engaging himself in the routine diagnosis of pathological materials received from the field staff, besides conducting





*Chicken with Ranikhet Disease*

investigations on some of the animal diseases of importance in the State. Thus, in the year 1915-16, the Principal recorded with appreciation "the bacteriological work conducted by V. Krishnamurthy under difficult circumstances and in addition to his ordinary work." Before the formation of the Madras Serum Institute, the work of Rinderpest Virus Production also devolved on this Department. The diseases in which researches were undertaken included Tuberculosis in cattle, Bovine lymphangitis, Anthrax, Nasal granuloma, Leptospirosis in dogs, Ranikhet disease and Caprine pleuro-pneumonia, to mention only a few. Special mention of the following items of research work done may be made.

(a) *Bovine lymphangitis*.—This is a very common disease in this State and is of great economic importance owing to its high incidence in working bullocks. Researches done by Krishnamurthy Iyer on this problem in years 1924-28 confirmed some of the previous findings of this disease at Mukteswar, and the bacterium he consistently isolated from these cases was typed at the Lister Institute, London, as *Pasteurella pseudo-tuberculosis rodentium*, type III. Working further on the causative agent, he showed points of similarity between

this organism and *P. pestis*. He also worked on the epizootology and mode of transmission of the disease and evolved an effective vaccine to combat it.

(b) *Contagious Caprine Pleuro-pneumonia*.—Before the researches of Longley in this department in years 1937-39, this disease was a very baffling malady affecting goats of this State. It has been responsible occasionally for wiping out large herds of goats in rural areas. The economic importance of the disease was well-recognized by the Government and under a special grant from the State, investigations were undertaken in this department. It was established for the first time in India that the causal organism is an agent coming midway between a virus and a bacterium. Further work on the etiological agent, transmission and prophylactic measures was undertaken and the vaccine evolved by Longley has since been given wide field-trials in this country with very encouraging results.



*An experimental case of caprine pleuro-pneumonia*

(c) *Rhinosporidiosis*.—For the first time in this country this disease in cattle was diagnosed in this department in 1928 and a couple of years later in an equine.

(d) *Anthrax*.—Studies on immunity and infection were conducted in the year 1928-30. Further, Anthrax infection was detected in this laboratory in a number of industrial materials like hair, wool, hide, skin etc., meant for export to other countries.

(e) *Leptospirosis in dogs*.—In the year 1928 while investigating the cause of heavy mortality in hounds at the Madras Hunt Club, Leptospiral affection was detected. Further work elucidated that the species involved was *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*. This is actually the first record of the occurrence of this infection in India.

(f) *Ranikhet disease*.—Since the first occurrence of this deadly disease in poultry in this State in 1928, much work on the causal agent and infectivity of various organs from the diseased birds was undertaken in the department. Researches done to evolve a vaccine were successful and have produced promising results.

(g) *Tuberculosis*.—Having noticed a high incidence of tuberculosis in Madras Conservancy bullocks, efforts were made during the years 1941-43 to type out the strains involved. It was found that almost all cases were of the bovine type.

(h) *Cooperiasis in buffalo-calves*.—In an outbreak of fatal diarrhoea in buffalo-calves due to Cooperiasis, numerous worm-nodules in the intestines morphologically resembling those caused by oesophagostomes were seen in 1953. Its significance lies in the fact that while nodule-formation in sheep may be due to an immune reaction, similar lesions in the buffalo-calf result from tissue reaction.

(i) *Hepatitis contagiosa canis* (Rubarth).—For the first time in India, this disease in dogs

has been reported from this Department in 1954. This finding has also been confirmed by Prof. Rubarth of Sweden.

The Pathology Department is well-equipped for teaching students, both under-graduates and post-graduates. Attached to this department is a well-developed museum containing over 350 specimens, depicting various diseased conditions affecting the livestock of this State. Most of these are collected in the course of routine autopsy work, while a few are from biopsy material received for examination in the department.

#### List of successive Heads of the Department

Mr I. G. Cattell, 1921-22.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Iyer, 1922-24.

Major P. T. Saunders (addl charge), 1924-25.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Iyer, 1925-30.

Sri K. Kylasamier, April 1930 to July 1930.

Sri G. A. Ajwani, July 1930 to Nov. 1931.

Sri V. Krishnamurthy Iyer, Nov. 1931 to Oct. 1934.

Sri A. K. Mitra, Oct. 1934 to Sept. 1936.

Mr E. O. Longley, Sept. 1936 to Sept. 1939.

Sri M. Y. Mangrulkar, Sept. 1939 to June 1947

Sri J. D. David (addl charge), 5th June 1947 to 3rd July 1947.

Sri Noor Ahmed (addl charge), 3rd July 1947 to 26th July 1947.

Sri G. R. Viswanathan, 27th July 1947 to 2nd Sept. 1947.

Sri K. P. Chandrasekharan, 2nd Sept. 1947 to 8th April 1948.

Sri I. D. Mantramurti, 9th April 1948 to 2nd July 1948.

Sri R. Venkataraman (addl charge), 2nd July 1948 to 30th March 1949.

Dr I. M. Azizuddin, 31st March 1949 to 1s, July 1949.

Sri K. P. Chandrasekharan, 2nd July 1949 onwards.

# Department of Parasitology

G. RAMANUJACHARI

*Professor*

This department was organized as a separate unit of the College in the year 1929. Earlier, it formed part of a single department along with the sections of Bacteriology and Pathology. The first officer to be in charge of the department was Sri M. R. V. Panikkar. He was succeeded in the year 1930 by Sri M. Anant Narayan Rao who retired in 1942. Thereafter, Sri S. V. Mudaliar, who was associated with Mr Rao since 1932 as an assistant, became the head of the department. Sri Mudaliar retired in 1950 and Sri G. Ramanujachari, the assistant lecturer in the subject succeeded him. In 1954, on the recommendations of the University of Madras, the designation of the head of the department was changed into Professor.

This department had under its control several other departments and units for sometime. They were, the Helminthology Research Unit, and the Clinical laboratory of the College. All these sections seceded in course of time. At present the Artist and Photographer is under its control. Though the clinical laboratory attached to the Hospital has gone over to the control of the Medicine Department, the subordinate staff manning it are from this department.

It was during the period of Sri M. Anant Narayan Rao that the department attained a name. It is no mean pride to say that the name of this college is to a great extent due to the work carried out in this department during his time in the different branches of Veterinary Parasitology. Many outstanding pieces of research were undertaken and successfully completed. The chief among them were Nasal Schistosomiasis, Rhinosporidiosis, Cercarial fauna of the city and its suburbs, vector problem in Surra and life-history studies of *Fischocderius elongatus*, *Echinostoma malayanum* and *Hepatozoon canis*. Besides, scores of new parasites from various species of animals and birds were found and described. He published 50 papers, a few of them on fundamental research. He was responsible for the building up of a Parasitological museum, which now contains hundreds of parasites collected from animals and birds from India and a few other parts of the world. This museum has won the acclaim of many visitors, and can stand comparison with any other museum abroad. Sri Rao can rightly be called "The Father of the Department".

Sri Rao had the valuable co-operation of Sri L. S. Parameswara Iyer, an assistant in the department who was associated with it and its activities from its inception till 1939, when he retired. Besides being associated with a number of publications of this department, he was the author of a nice and much sought-after book "Notes on Helminthology".

Sri S. V. Mudaliar with his training under Sri Rao continued the good work. It was during his time that the prevalence of Rickettsiosis in canines, acute Amphiostomiasis in goats and Schistosomiasis in elephants in South India was established. The parasitological museum was re-organized on a scientific basis by him and a catalogue of the helminths published.

Sri G. Ramanujachari, the present head of the department and Professor of Parasitology and his staff are endeavouring their best to carry on the good tradition with greater enthusiasm. The Professor, in collaboration with Sri V. S. Alwar, the Assistant Lecturer, has undertaken varied pieces of research. Culturing of *Trypanosoma evansi* in the embryos of poultry, passaging of *T. evansi* through a series of young chicken to find out the possibility of any attenuation, viability trials on *T. evansi* *in vitro* and in carcasses, investigations into Theileriasis of sheep and Haemorrhagic filariasis of elephants, surveys of helminthic parasites in elephants, domestic pigs and cats, and studies

on the prevalence and regional distribution of the ornate tick *Amblyomma* are some of the important ones. Nearly 80 more helminths have been added on to the museum. A book titled 'A practical guide to Veterinary Parasitology' has been published for the use of the students. It is very popular among students and practitioners alike.

This department has been recognized by the University of Madras for post-graduate studies. One student has already obtained the M. Sc., Degree and an Assistant Lecturer has submitted his thesis, both having worked in this department.

# Department of Pharmacology

C. K. VELAYUDHAN NAIR

*Professor*

Since 1903, 'Materia Medica including Pharmacy' was one of the subjects taught in the First year class. During the last half a century, a great many developments have occurred in the sphere of Veterinary education and research, and in retrospect it may not be out of place to mention here that as far as the Madras Veterinary College is concerned, there has been a growing realization by the authorities concerned of the importance and rightful place of 'Pharmacology' within the curricula of studies prescribed for the Bachelors' and Masters' Degrees in Veterinary Science.

To begin with, Materia Medica was taught by the Second Lecturer and later by the Third Lecturer of the Course. This practice continued to the end of the academic year 1929-30. The curriculum of studies for the diploma was then revised, and consequent on the introduction of the revised course from the academic year 1930-31, four additional Lecturers were appointed to meet the growing requirements of the College, and one of these became the Lecturer in Pharmacology. The late Sri M. R. V. Panikkar, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., was the first officer to occupy this post with effect from 2nd July, 1930.

The succession list of Lecturers as far as it

could be obtained from the past records is given below :

Mr T. K. Mascarenhas, 1903.

Mr Valladares, 1904.

Sri K. Kylasam Ayyar, G.B.V.C., 1904-09.

Sri Sankaramurthi Pillai, 1909-12.

Sri H. C. Sampath Iyengar, G.B.V.C., 1912-15.

Sri A. J. Wilson, G.M.V.C., 1915-16.

Sri N. Muniappa Pillai, G.M.V.C., 1916.

Sri A. Ramachandra Iyer, G.M.V.C., 1916-17.

Sri C. Venkatarathnam Chetty, G.M.V.C., 1917-19.

Sri T. P. Swaminatha Iyyer, G.M.V.C., 1919-20.

Sri M. Sundaranathan, G.M.V.C., 1920-30.

Sri M. R. V. Panikkar, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., 1930-32.

Sri A. K. Mitra, M.R.C.V.S., 1932-34.

Sri M. Sundaranathan, G.M.V.C., 1934 to 31-3-42.

Vacant, 1-4-42 to 14-10-42.

Sri M. Sundaranathan (Re-employed), 15-10-42 to 31-3-43.

Sri Janakirama Iyer, G.M.V.C., 1-7-43 to 23-7-43.

Sri M. R. Subramania Sastry, G.M.V.C., 24-7-43 to 23-2-48.

Sri P. M. Thillanayakam, G.M.V.C., 24-2-48 to 22-6-48.

Sri M. R. Subramania Sastry, G.M.V.C., 23-6-48 to 14-10-48.

Sri C. K. Velayudhan Nair, G.M.V.C., (additional charge) 15-10-48 to 29-11-48.

Sri C. Krishna Rao, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc., M. S. (Calif.) 30-11-48 to 1-1-49.

Sri C. K. Velayudhan Nair, G.M.V.C., (additional charge) 4-1-49 to 10-1-49.

Sri C. K. Velayudhan Nair, G.M.V.C., 11-1-49, onwards.

On the recommendation of an Inspection Commission of the University of Madras, which

visited the College in 1949, that there should be Professors for some of the subjects taught in this College, the existing Lecturer has been designated 'Professor of Pharmacology' with effect from 9th July 1954. Thus, there is a Professor for this subject for the first time in the history of this College and the long-cherished goal has been attained in the year when this College completes its fiftieth year of existence and celebrates its Golden Jubilee. At present the staff of this Department comprises a Professor, two Assistant Lecturers, two Compomers, an Attender and an Attendant.

In the early years, the subject taught was 'Materia Medica and Pharmacy'. The change of designation into 'Pharmacology' appears to have taken place probably in 1930 with the revision of the syllabus.

To begin with, there was no laboratory for Pharmacology nor any equipment. There was a small Pharmacy situated in the S.P.C.A. buildings. The students then were posted in batches to work in the Pharmacy, and were given the necessary training in the art of dispensing. Subsequently, after further additions to the main building, the Pharmacy was shifted from the S.P.C.A. building to a more spacious hall in the western wing of the main building. For a long time 'Pharmacology' was a subject for the diploma course only, though the College was imparting instruction for the Degree of B.V. Sc. With the introduction of revised B. V. Sc. Degree course of studies in 1946-47 'Pharmacology' became a subject for the Degree, and this necessitated an expansion of the laboratory to conform to the requirements of the University and to provide facilities for giving the necessary training in 'Practical Pharmacy and Experimental Pharmacology' to students. Accordingly, early in 1949, the room adjacent to the original Pharmacy, (popularly known as the Dog ward,

out-patient room) was made available for the department and was equipped with facilities for work in Experimental Pharmacology. Subsequently, two small rooms, one for the use of the Lecturer and another for the smoking and varnishing equipment used in Experimental Pharmacology, were made available. Despite the inadequate space available, a batch of 32 students can be taken at present for practical classes in Pharmacy at one time.

Prior to 1949, there was no apparatus of any kind for work in Experimental Pharmacology. Basic appliances like the Kymograph and its accessories have been procured since 1949. Other items of equipment for work in this field have been added from time to time during the past four years, and it may be stated now that the Pharmacology department has a laboratory which may be considered fit enough to take up research work in Pharmacology. It may be mentioned here that 'Pharmacology' is one of the subjects included for the M.Sc. Degree of the Madras University under the Faculty of Veterinary Science.

This department is responsible for teaching 'Materia Medica' for the second year, 'Pharmacology and Pharmacy' for the third year, and 'Therapeutics and Toxicology' for the fourth year B. V. Sc. classes respectively. The practicals in Pharmacy have been systematized after the introduction of the revised course and each student is now given, distributed in the course of the year, a complete course of practicals pertaining to all the Pharmaceutical preparations that are used in Veterinary practice. In the field of Experimental Pharmacology demonstrations on the modes of action of important sympathomimetics, parasympatho-mimetics, cardiac stimulants, cardiac depressants, diuretics, purgatives, oxytocics, and the like are given, in batches. Besides, as opportunities arise, the students are taught how they should approach a problem in this



field when they are concerned with investigations into the actions of drugs.

Systematic research work has not been possible on account of very heavy teaching and other duties entrusted to this Department. However, the usual problems cropping up in a sporadic manner were taken up for investigation and solution.

The Professor of Pharmacology and one of the Assistant Lecturers are engaged with clinical work in the morning hours. The

Professor is also the Resident Veterinary Officer and Officer-in-charge of the Bovine Clinic.

The Pharmacy attached to the Department attends to the dispensing work of the hospital.

The future plan of the department aims at (i) expanding and equipping the laboratory to a standard comparable to any modern laboratory in this field to tackle problems in Pharmacology particularly of Veterinary interest and (ii) providing facilities for post-graduate research work to ambitious young graduates.

# Department of Physiology

K. N. GOVINDAN NAYAR

*Professor*

Physiology as a subject of study in the Veterinary curriculum was being taught in the College from its inception, and until 1930 both Physiology and Anatomy were being handled by one Lecturer. Details about the staff for this period will be found in the account of the Anatomy Department.

With the revision of the curriculum of studies in 1930, Physiology was made a separate subject and it was proposed to create a separate department of Physiology. Sri M. R. V. Panikkar, who was then the Lecturer in Pharmacology, engaged the classes in Physiology for the first batch of students undergoing training under the revised curriculum from July 1931. In July 1932, Sri M. A. Rangaswamy Iyer was appointed as the first Lecturer in Physiology.

With the shifting of the students' hostel in 1931 from the Dobbin Hall into the present hostel premises, the work of conversion of the eastern wing of the first floor of the Dobbin hall into a Biochemistry laboratory was taken up. The laboratory was completed and classes conducted there from 1933-34.

The College was affiliated to the University of Madras in 1936 and an Asst. Lecturer in Physiology was appointed in the Department

in addition. Appliances for experimental Physiology for students' work were installed during the year 1936-37.

Sri K. N. Govindan Nayar, Asst. Lecturer in Physiology, succeeded Sri M. A. Rangaswamy Iyer as Lecturer in Physiology on 4-7-1945.

Consequent on the introduction of the new regulation for the B.V. Sc., Degree during the year 1946-47, the syllabus in Physiology was extended and the course of studies spread over two years during the first and second years of the course. Need was felt for more working space to cope up with this expansion, and extension to the laboratory was put up in 1949. This hall is being fitted up for Experimental Physiology work, using mammalian preparations.

An additional Asst. Lecturer was appointed in September 1947. The designation of the Head of the Department was changed from Lecturer in Physiology to Professor of Physiology in July 1954.

## Succession list of Heads of the Department of Physiology from 1932.

1. Sri M. A. Rangaswamy Iyer, Lecturer in Physiology—July 1932 to July 1945.
2. Sri K. N. Govindan Nayar, Professor of Physiology—From July 1945 onwards.

# Department of Surgery

M. N. MENON

*Professor*

The importance of surgery in veterinary therapeutics was realized much earlier than the year 1903 and it was therefore natural that when the college was started in that year, this subject was included in the syllabus for the Diploma examination. The curriculum for Surgery consisted of Bovine and Ovine Surgery, Equine Surgery, Operative Surgery, Obstetrics, Soundness of horses and Ageing of domestic animals. This was in the year 1903, when the Madras Veterinary College was started as the Government Veterinary Institute. The first batch of students were examined in the subject in 1906.

Practical classes in Operative Surgery were conducted with the horse as the subject. The horse had been the subject for teaching Surface Anatomy too with reference to surgical diseases. Clinical Surgery classes were conducted in the mornings in the wards of the hospital. Students had practical training in shoeing in the Forge attached to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The college was affiliated to the University of Madras in the year 1936 when a Degree course of a three year and one term duration was started. In the year 1938 the Degree course

was revised and extended to one of five years. The students of these Degree courses took the Diploma examination only in Surgery including Obstetrics, Soundness and Jurisprudence. The Degree course was further revised to one of a four year and one term duration in the year 1946, when the subject Surgery was included in the syllabus. From then on Surgery was taught in the two final year classes namely 3rd and 4th years. Students are examined at the end of the fourth year of studies.

Operative Surgery classes are being conducted with the horse, ox, dog and poultry as subjects and the students are trained to get the required skill in conducting surgical operations. In addition, the students receive practical instruction and training in the examination of horses for soundness.

Till the year 1946, the subject of shoeing was included in the Diploma course, but from 1947, it has been included in the B.V.Sc., Degree course. The students of the I year Class receive practical instruction in shoeing in the shoeing forge attached to the college, apart from theoretical instruction.

**Buildings and equipment.**—The department was equipped initially with instruments, appliances and models for clinical and teaching work and in succeeding years more equipment was added. Additional structures and improvements were made to the horse-ward during the years 1912 to 1919, notably the construction of a Colic Box in 1912. The shoeing-forge which was hitherto attached to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was taken over by the college in the year 1923 and housed in a separate building. During the years 1930-1933 the ground-floor of the 'Dobbin'

Hall' was converted into a dog hospital with an attached operation theatre for small animals ; the large animals' clinic was improved and expanded by the addition of an operation theatre. Rooms were constructed to house the surgical museum and stores and the Cattle and Horse-ward offices. In the year, 1935 portable X-ray and ultra-violet-ray plants were installed to facilitate diagnostic and therapeutic work. During recent years, namely 1950-1953, the clinics have been modernized to a great extent. A new small animal operation theatre was made available with extra equipment and facilities even though much has to be done still further, for which proposals are on hand.

More advanced large animal surgery has now become possible with improved anaesthetic methods, equipment and liberal use of all available antibiotics as the occasion demands.

**Staff.**—The department had been in the charge of gazetted officers all along. Till 1921 the department had been in the charge of the Assis-Principal Mr George T. D'Silva. From 1921 a whole-time Professor was posted for the department who was assisted by an Assistant. From 1930 the post was substituted by the post of a lecturer which continued till the year 1954. It was in July 1954, that the Professorial chair was revived. At present the staff consists of :

**Professor.**—Sri M. N. Menon, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc., A.I.D.R.I., M.R.C.V.S.

**Asst. Lecturer.**—Sri V. Umamaheswaran, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc.

**Addl Asst. Lecturer.**—Sri M. N. Dandapani G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc.

The success on list of the Professors and Lecturers of the department is as follows :—

Name	Period.	Designation.
Mr George D'Silva	1903—1914	Assistant Principal.
Mr A. J. Wilson	1914—1915	Relieving Lecturer.
Mr George D'Silva	1915—1921	Assistant Principal.
Mr P. T. Saunders	1921—1922	Professor of Surgery.
Mr George D' Silva	1922—1923	Do
Mr P. T. Saunders	1923—1925	Do
Mr T. J. Hurley	1925—1926	Do
Mr P. T. Saunders	1926—1927	Do
Mr M. R. V. Panikkar	1927—1928	Do
Mr K. Kailasam Ayyar	1928—1929	Do
Mr K. S. Nair	1929—1930	Do
Mr K. S. Nair	1930—1937	Lecturer in Surgery.
Mr A. K. Mitra	1937—1938	Acting Lecturer in Surgery.
Mr R. Swaminathan	1938—1945	Lecturer in Surgery.
Mr R. Swaminathan	1945—1946	Ag Principal and Lecturer.
Mr J. D. David	1946—1947	Lecturer in Surgery.
Mr M. N. Menon	1947—1954	Lecturer in Surgery.
Mr V. Rayappa Reddy	1950—1951	Asst. Lecturer in additional charge.
Mr P. Satyendra Rao	1951—1952	Ag Lecturer in Surgery.
Mr M. N. Menon	1954 onwards	Professor of Surgery.

# Helminthology

## Research Department

M. ANANTARAMAN

*Research Officer*

Helminths constitute an important group of animal parasites to which some of the severest forms of disease in animals are attributed. As our knowledge of how they cause



*Schelorbates madrasensis*, grass mite-  
vector of *Moniezia*



*Indoplanorbis and Limnaea*, freshwater snails.

disease, of how the infections spread, and of how they can be arrested has been meagre, a scheme of "Enquiry into helminthiasis of cattle in the Madras Presidency" was conceived, and started in June 1939 with a fifty percent grant from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The staff consisted of a Helminthology Research Scholar, which post was held by Sri M. D. Paul for a few months initially and by Sri Anantaraman since Nov. 1939, and an Assistant. This latter post was filled by a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Sri S. N. Vaidayanathan (1939-1945), Sri G. Balasubramanian (1945-1954), and Sri S. V. Sunder Singh (1954-). In June 1944, the Research Scholar was elevated to the Provincial Service under the changed designation Research Officer.

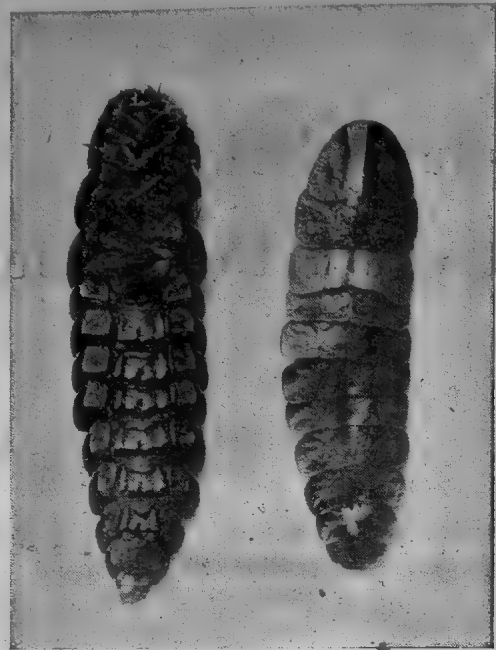
The programme of work, which was approved by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, from time to time, comprised the study of life-histories of *Oesophagostomum radiatum*, *Ascaris vitulorum* and *Moniezia*, the bionomics and control of the snails *Limnaea* and *Indoplanorbis*, and the normal worm-burden in *Haemonchus*,

*Paramphistomum* and *Moniezia*, although some others were also envisaged but studied only incompletely. The results have been embodied in the annual reports presented to the Council and in a number of technical publications. These have been reviewed very favourably by the respective Committees of the Council, and are considered as valuable by many scientific authorities in the field.

It might be useful to recount some of them briefly here :

1. The life-cycle of *O. radiatum*, which damages the intestine of bovines by nodule-formation, has been followed in detail, and all the facts necessary for devising prophylactic measures elucidated. In view of the pasture carrying a heavy burden of helminth parasites, the viability of the eggs and infective larvae of this worm exposed on grass has been determined in particular.

2. *Ascaris vitulorum*, the large roundworm of calves, is a menace to the dairy-farmer, and therefore an intensive study has been made of its life-history, and the epidemiology of the



*Fire-fly larvae, predators on freshwater snails.*



*Freshwater snails in a tank.*

infection. Significant results relate to the finding of over 200 worms in a calf, of very young calves showing evidence of the infection about a fortnight after birth, and of the migration of larvae and adults in various organs. It may be correct to say that prenatal infection in calves is as common as (if not more common than) postnatal infection, considering that the majority of infected calves are very young and that various impediments may exist in the infestation of a grown-up animal. Early proof of this was obtained from experiments on pregnant guinea-pigs in which the larvae were present in the uterus and placenta. But the most recent work was on pregnant cows themselves, and observations on three calves made under controlled conditions, have proved the passage of the



larvae from the cow to the calf before birth, and worms have appeared in the mature state about the 25th day after birth.

3. The investigation on Moniezia in ruminants is noted for the discovery of the intermediate host in India, for the first time, which was determined as *Scheloribates madrasensis*, a common oribatid mite in grasslands.

4. Observations have been made on the snails *Limnaea* and *Indoplanorbis*, as vectors of trematode diseases, namely, Fascioliasis, Schistosomiasis and Amphistomiasis, and all aspects of their biology studied for the evolution of control methods. Besides the application of copper sulphate or other chemicals and mechanical removal, means of employing biological-control measures were explored. Certain fresh-water fishes (the Gourami notably), fire-fly larvae and ducks have proved to be active predators on these snails, and field experiments have also demonstrated the applicability of this knowledge in an effective manner. It has also been assessed in the laboratory and the field that the fruits of *Balanites aegyptiaca*, *Sapindus emarginatus*, *Acacia concinna* and *Caesalpinia coriaria* have lethal effects on the snails, and therefore, the planting of these trees in the vicinity of tanks and canals could be advocated as a measure of preventing the infections.

5. The worm-burden in respect of *Haemonchus*, *Paramphistomum* and *Moniezia* has been estimated in bovines and ovines, and it was experimentally observed that while the calf did not acquire *Haemonchus* infection from sheep, the goat and the zebu-calf were infected from the buffalo-calf, which knowledge offers scope for rotational grazing.

In April 1952, the Government of Madras placed this research unit on a permanent basis in the College realizing the need for a sustained

effort to study helminthic diseases of our livestock. Since then, work has been undertaken in various problems, including those on Amphistomiasis of ruminants and *Tetrameres* infection of fowls in Madras. After an intensive and analytical study of the data on the distribution and incidence of the important helminth parasites of livestock, a schedule of routine anthelmintic treatment of ruminants to prevent the spread and establishment of the infections has been devised for the use of the field staff and the intelligent stock-owner.

This Department is the only one in the College meant exclusively for research work, and it has also collaborated with, or assisted, some workers in the Medical Colleges and Hospitals, the Public Health Department, the Fisheries Department, and the Departments of Zoology in the University and Colleges, in Madras, in the investigation of specific helminthological problems. Expansion of the activities of this Department in the field of post-graduate teaching and presearch is in prospect.

# School of Flaying

F. D. WILSON

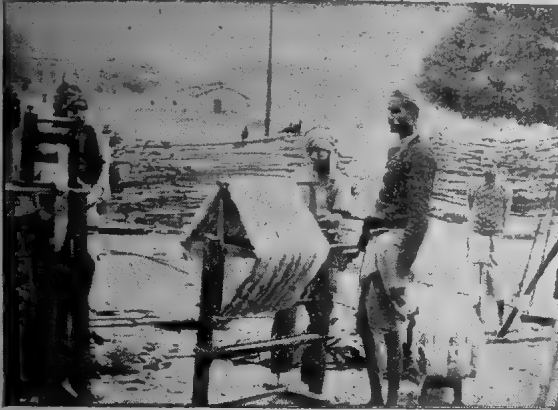
*Lecturer*

On the recommendations of the Committee on Leather and Leather Goods, appointed by the Government of Madras in 1946, a School of Flaying was opened at the Madras Veterinary College during the end of February, 1953 to train amateur and professional flayers, refresher course students and students of the final year, B.V.Sc., in the art of scientific Flaying. The consideration for opening the School was that due to faulty and ignorant handling and flaying of hides and skin, the province of Madras lost an income of Rupees Twenty-five lakhs per annum.

**Staff**—Sri F. D. Wilson was appointed as Lecturer in Flaying and Sri M. N. Dhandapani was posted as Assistant Lecturer. Subsequently on and from 1-5-1953 Sri R. H. Sundaram took charge as Assistant Lecturer in flaying since Sri Dhandapani was transferred elsewhere. Sri Sundaram continues in the post of Asst. Lecturer in flaying. The department also consists of one Master Flayer, an attender, and an attendant.

**Progress**—During 1954, the Flaying School has expanded considerably and two subcentres were opened at Trichinopoly and Coonoor to train flayers. These centres are manned by Veterinary Assistant Surgeons who were trained at the school in Madras. On and from October 1st 1954, the teaching of the subject of Meat Inspection which was handled by the Professor of Medicine, has been transferred to the Lecturer in Flaying.

**Research**—The Department is conducting research on the utilization of carcasses and the preparation of blood meal, both of which are at present wasted in this province. Two schemes for the above have been partly sanctioned by the Director of Animal Husbandry, and the department is devising a carcass utilization plant and in all probability, a working model of this plant will be put up for the Golden Jubilee Exhibition.



*Gut-making in a Village*



*Curing skin under Village conditions.*



*Flaying of Goat in progress.*



*Flaying under Village conditions*

## Lecturers.

Sri P. M. Thillanayagam Pillai, G.M.V.C.,  
1-7-48 to 13-7-48.

Sri M. S. Rajendran, G.M.V.C., P.G., (Addl  
charge), 14-7-48 to 31-7-48.

Sri V. Venkatraman, G.M.V.C., 31-7-48 to  
17-12-48.

Sri I. D. Mantramurthi, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc.,  
18-12-48 to 11-1-49.

Sri N. Ramanatha Iyengar, G.M.V.C.,  
12-1-49 to 14-7-49.

Sri K. P. Chandrasekaran Nair, G.M.V.C.,  
B.V.Sc., 12-1-49 to 14-7-49.

Sri M. S. Rajendran, G.M.V.C., P.G., 15-7-49  
to 1-8-53.

Sri K. P. Damodaran Nair, G.M.V.C.,  
B.V.Sc., (Asst. Lecturer holding full Addl  
charge), 2-8-53 to 26-1-54.

Sri K. T. K. Nambiar, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc.,  
27-1-54 to 30-6-54.

Each student received a stipend of Rs. 30 p.m. for the entire duration of the course and undertook to serve the Animal Husbandry Department for a period of five years after completing the course. A diploma—(Diploma in Animal Husbandry) was granted to the successful candidates. A new hostel building at Hosur Cattle Farm with all facilities and modern sanitary fittings was constructed at a cost of nearly Rs 3 lakhs and occupied in April 1952. This hostel provided accommodation for all the students of the Veterinary Livestock Inspectors' Course as well as for the B.V.Sc., Degree students of Madras Veterinary College who come here every year for about 4 months in the Summer for practical training in the Farm. Altogether 243 Veterinary Livestock Inspectors were trained till 1954 and all of them have been employed in the Animal

# The Stockmen Course, Hosur Cattle Farm

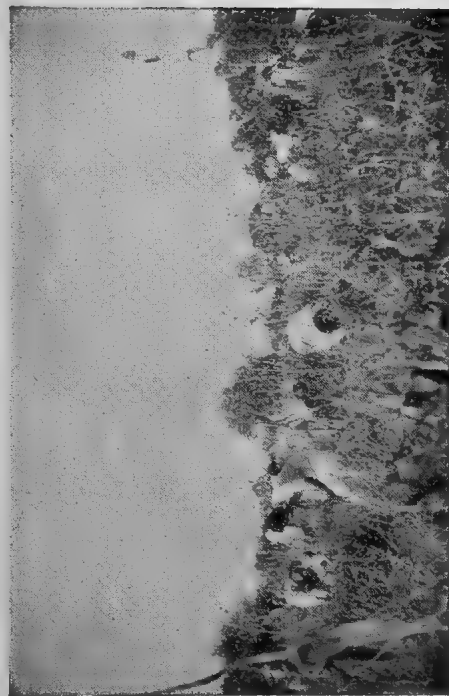
S. N. VAIDYANATHAN

*Lecturer*

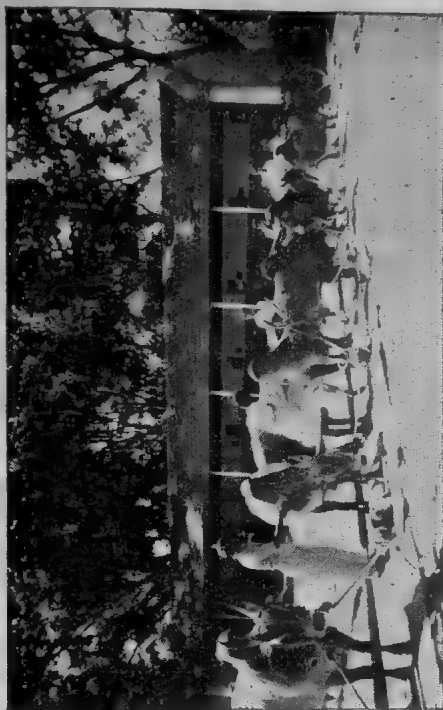
With a view to obviating the dearth of qualified men to render Veterinary aid in rural areas, it became imperative to provide a cheaper agency than that of the B.V.Sc., Degree Course and Government accordingly sanctioned the introduction of the Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors' Course from the academic year 1948-49. The course was spread over a period of two years and consisted of Lectures, clinical work and practical training in a Livestock farm. For want of sufficient accommodation at the Madras Veterinary College, and to provide better facilities for training in livestock-management, the course was transferred to the Livestock Research Station, Hosur Cattle Farm in July 1949. The Course was held at Hosur Cattle Farm for eight months and at the Madras Veterinary College for three months every year.

The following is the list of Lecturers, in succession.

# STOCKMEN COURSE



*Students harvesting*



*Students grooming Stud Bulls*



*Students ploughing field*



*Students cleaning Poultry yard*

Husbandry Department in Madras and Andhra States, on a scale of pay of Rs 60-3-120.

The Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors' Course was an extensive one and it was ultimately discontinued on 30-6-1954. However, the need for good stockmen still persists and is keenly felt in view of the various schemes for the improvement of Animal Husbandry, especially the Key Village Scheme, the National Extension Service, and the Second Five Year Plan. For this purpose a modified course of shorter duration, called the Stockmen Course, was commenced at Hosur Cattle Farm on 23-8-1954.

The following is the list of Lecturers of the Course :—

#### Lecturers.

Sri K. T. K. Nambiar, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc.,  
(Assistant Lecturer-in-charge), 23-8-54 to  
15-11-54.

Sri S. N. Vaidyanathan, G.M.V.C., 16-11-54 onwards.

There are 53 students undergoing training, out of which 15 are from the Andhra State. No tuition fee is charged and a stipend of Rs 35 per mensem is given to students belonging to Scheduled castes and tribes, while those belonging to socially and educationally backward communities are paid Rs 30 per mensem. After completion of the course they are eligible for appointment as stockmen in the Animal Husbandry Department on a scale of pay of Rs. 60-3-120 per mensem.

During the stay of the students at Hosur Cattle Farm for eight months they are given intensive practical training in livestock management and breeding while during their stay of 3 months at the Madras Veterinary College, they receive practical and clinical training in the treatment of minor ailments of animals.



# Ranikhet Disease, Vaccine Section

K. P. CHANDRASEKHARAN NAIR

The great economic loss to poultry industry from Ranikhet Disease has long been recognized. As such, soon after the introduction of egg-adapted vaccine by the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, a new section to produce this vaccine was started at the Madras Veterinary College in August 1945. Sri R. Venkataraman, Assistant Disease Investigation Officer (Poultry) was posted as the first Officer in charge of this Section. Later in 1946, Government raised the status of the post of the officer and redesignated him Research Officer. Sri R. Venkataraman continued to hold this post till his retirement on 10th October '49 and Sri K. Govinda Sastry succeeded him. In October '53, consequent on the creation of the Andhra State, Sri Sastry was transferred to that State, the post was abolished and Sri K. P. Chandrasekharan, Lecturer in Pathology, held additional charge of this Section till February '54, when the section was transferred to the Veterinary and Biological Research Institute, Ranipet.

Till the transfer of the section to Veterinary Biological and Research Institute, Ranipet, the vaccine was supplied by this Section to the staff of the State and also to other States like Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Travancore-

Cochin, Coorg and French Settlements in the South.

The following table furnishes an idea of the vaccine supply from this Section during the past 6 years :—

Year .	No. of birds protected in the Madras State.	No. of doses of vaccine supplied to other States.
1947-48 ...	22,495	54,250
1948-49 ...	83,284	49,500
1949-50 ...	1,33,775	76,000
1950-51 ...	2,08,706	6,000
1951-52 ...	1,82,853	1,03,750
1952-53 ...	2,50,393	44,000

Students of the final year B.V. Sc., Class were regularly given instruction in the technique of manufacture of the vaccine. Besides, training was imparted to the Officer in charge of Ranikhet and Sheep-pox Vaccine Production, Mysore, in the year 1947-48 and the Assistant Disease Investigation Officer, Poultry, Nagpur in 1952-53. Consequent on the introduction of a Government Scheme in 1949-50 for mass immunization of poultry against Ranikhet Disease, a number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons from the field were given training in the manufacture, technique, and handling of this vaccine under field conditions. Further, all the batches of Refresher Course Students were given training for about 2 weeks each in the technique of production of this vaccine.

Though the Section was mainly meant for production and supply of the vaccine, demand for which was steadily increasing, some amount of research was done on the degree and duration of immunity conferred, viability of vaccine, convenient age for immunization and on the stick-method of vaccination.

# The Madras Veterinary College Hostel

M. S. GANAPATHI

*Warden*

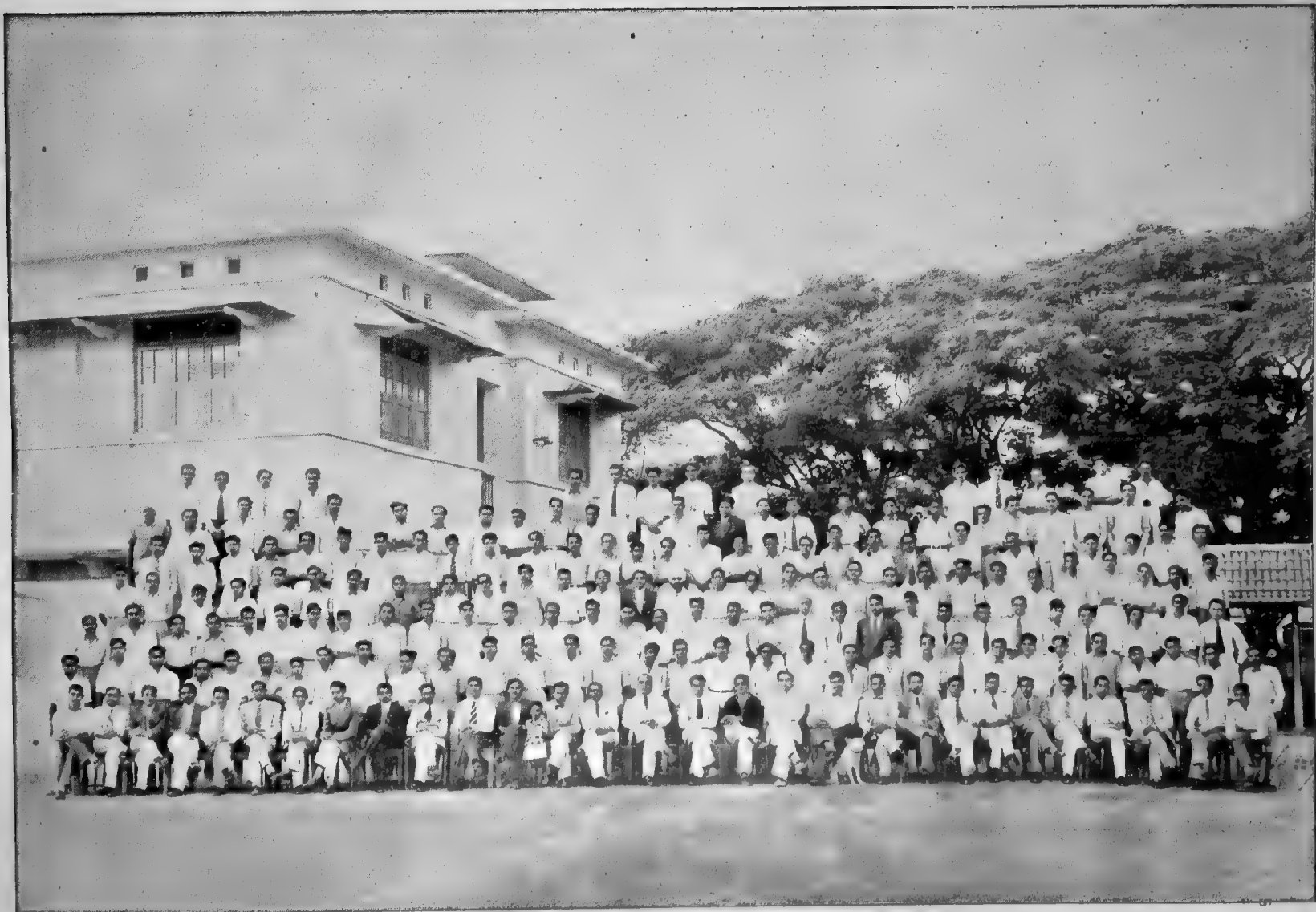
The Madras Veterinary College Hostel was started in the year 1905 with six students in the Dobbin Hall, till then occupied by the College. The strength gradually rose to 47 with the increased admissions in the College. In the years that followed, with further increase in admissions, the need for providing more accommodation was keenly felt and a part of the Laskar's Line, bordering on the Vepery High Road and under the occupation of the army, in the vicinity of the College was acquired by the Government and the present hostel providing accommodation for 120 students was built at a cost of Rs 1,30,000 and occupied in 1931.

With the institution of the B.V.Sc., Degree Course in 1936 and consequent on the increase in the number of admissions in the College and the influx of foreign students, the problem of providing accommodation for a larger number became more urgent. So certain alterations and improvements were made to the

Serum Sub-Station adjoining the S.P.C.A. Buildings (when the Sub-Station was shifted to Ranipet). This annexe provides accommodation for 30 students. Later on, with further increase in the admissions to the College, accommodation became a problem once again and to meet the emergent situation, a temporary structure was built in 1951 adjoining the main hostel to accommodate another 60 students. At present 250 students are housed in the hostel where there is sufficient comfortable accommodation for only 150 students. Proposals to acquire the vacant land adjoining the present hostel compound for building two additional blocks for students and quarters for the Warden have been sent to Government and it is hoped that the proposals will take shape in the near future.

**Administration**—At the beginning the Head clerk of the College was serving as Manager for which additional work he was paid a remuneration of Rs 10 per mensem. Later, in 1931, one of the hospital assistants was provided with quarters and since then he has been doing the duties of the Assistant Warden in addition, under the control of the Warden who was also the Resident Veterinary Officer. In 1948, a Lecturer was posted as Warden and an Assistant Lecturer as Assistant Warden. The Warden is also assisted in the collection of room rent, electric current and other charges by the Accountant attached to the Office of the Principal.

**Boarding facilities**—There are two messes—vegetarian and non-vegetarian—run by the students themselves on a dividend system. The students take a keen interest in the management and always strive to supply good food at a reasonable cost. The average monthly mess charges come to about Rs 45. To induce healthy competition in the management, a prize is awarded for the best Secretary from each section who conducts the mess economi-



RESIDENTS OF THE HOSTEL — 1955

## COLLEGE HOSTEL



*Main Building.*



*New Extension.*



*S. P. C. A. Annexe..*

cally and yet supplies quality food. A clerk was appointed in 1951 to help the Assistant Warden in the collection work and other office routine. He is being paid from the hostel funds.

**Recreation and Amenities**—Under the existing conditions of accommodation, the students are provided with facilities for indoor games like table-tennis, carrom and chess. Outdoor games like Volley-ball, Badminton and Kabadi are also provided for in the premises. A large number of magazines and newspapers are got for the use of the students. A radio with loud-speaker arrangements and a telephone are additional amenities provided.

**Activities**—The various National festivals *viz.*, the Independence Day, Republic Day and Vanamahotsava are being celebrated with great enthusiasm in addition to the Hostel Day every year by the members of the Hostel.

It is indeed gratifying to record that the members of the Hostel constituted by students from various States in India and foreign countries like Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, Philippines and Iraq live amicably and happily as a fraternity. The discipline amongst the students in the hostel has always been praiseworthy and uniformly good and they have been conducting themselves on all occasions in a dignified manner.

# The Madras Veterinary College Association

This Association, which till the year 1949, was called the "Madras Veterinary College Medical Association", affords students of this College, facilities for extra-mural, cultural and social activities. It has been functioning actively since the affiliation of this College to the Madras University in 1936. It affords a forum for the students to discuss and debate on professional matters and on general subjects of current interest. Under its auspices, prominent scientists, distinguished Veterinarians and eminent men in public life are invited to address the members. Films of professional and general scientific interest are arranged for the benefit of the members. Further, the Association has as its objective the conduct of exhibitions, excursions to places of interest and arranging collection of funds for relief organizations.

**Constitution**—The Association has a President, Vice-President, Student-Chairman, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Magazine Editor, and Sub-Editor, two representatives from each class and a lady representative. The Principal of the College is the ex-officio President and all other office-bearers are elected annually. The Vice-President is a member of the staff, whereas all others are drawn from among the students. These office-bearers constitute the Managing Committee which directs the Secretary on all matters connected with the working of the association. In the year 1949, in order to conform to the prevailing custom in other city colleges, the office of Student-Chairman was created. He presides over all ordinary

meetings of the Association and the students thus get an opportunity for conducting their own meetings and to derive benefits and experience therefrom.

Besides the activities already mentioned, the Association sends every year teams to represent the College in the Quiz programme and the Youth Forum discussions of the All India Radio, Madras. Teams are deputed to participate in the Annual Inter-collegiate Debates sponsored by the University of Madras and some of the city colleges. Besides, to the dramatic and music competitions in the colleges of the city, teams are sent under the auspices of the Association.

In the year 1950, the Social Service League was started in the College as an auxiliary to the association to afford greater opportunity for members to take part in the social service activities. Under its banner some of the members have been working for the amelioration of slum-dwellers near our college. They regularly visit these comparatively less fortunate people and advise them on personal hygiene and environmental sanitation. Further the league helped during the last two years, in running a school for the children of that locality. Our league is affiliated to the Madras Students' Social Service League, the parent body, in the formation of which our members took a leading part. In recognition of this, our representatives were twice elected to the Secretaryship of this parent body.

Since 1942, the Association has been publishing an annual magazine. Altogether 12 volumes of the magazine have been issued to date. The Annual provides information on all activities of the college and in addition publishes articles from the staff and students. The responsibility for editing and publishing the articles is vested in a board constituting the President, Vice-President, Student-Chairman, Student-Editor and Sub-Editor, and three advisers from the staff.



# Athletic Activities

F. D. WILSON

*Sport Secretary*

When the Madras Veterinary College was founded in the year 1903, Physical Education was in its infancy not only in the College but also in the Province. As no proper courses were available in the field of physical education, the work of a Physical Director fell into the hands of either an inexperienced drill master or a gymnast and as such the College also engaged a gymnast to look after physical education.

The year 1936 is a landmark in the progress of Veterinary education in Madras, as the College was affiliated to the Madras University, during this period. Its affiliation synchronized with the appointment of the first Physical Instructor of this College, Sri G. Vengulam who was also a part time clerk in the College Office. In 1944 Sri A. D. Parthasarathy, a well known athlete of that time, replaced Sri G. Vengulam. In 1948 Sri Parthasarathi left the College and Sri S. C. Chinnakrishnan was appointed in his place.

During this period, Government and the College felt that well-trained and more qualified personnel were required in the department of Physical Education and as the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education was producing ample Physical Directors, the first Physical Director of this College, Sri M. A. Kurup, was appointed on 12th August 1949. In June 1953, Sri Kurup resigned his post and was

succeeded by Sri Srivatsan who also resigned in December 1953. During the commencement of this academic year, Sri A. N. Lamech (an old student of the College) was appointed to the post.

Physical education in the Madras Veterinary College has improved by rapid strides and the College has been entering for all Inter-Collegiate matches in all the games and some of our College blues have won their colours or caps in the University. Noteworthy of them in recent years are R. K. R. Balasubramanian (Football), R. Kumarasami (Football), B. Umanatha Rao (Cricket), M. Venkatraman (Hockey), and Rangaswami Naidu (Boxing). Some students of this College, namely A. N. Lamech (Pole-vault), R. N. Ramudu (1500 metres), I. M. Rodericks (110 metres hurdles), have represented the University of Madras.

The following Officers have served as Sports Secretaries for the years indicated :

Sri M. Sundaranathan, 1933-1943.

Dr M. Dharmarajan, 1943-45.

Sri K. N. Govindan Nayar, 1945-47.

Sri M. N. Menon, 1947-1950.

Sri I. D. Mantramurti, 1950-54.

Sri F. D. Wilson, 1954-55.

# SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE COLLEGE

## DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY

1. Chelva Iyengar, H. N. ... (1937) Investigations on the course and distribution of nerves supplying levator anguli scapuli and Rhomboideus muscles and the formation of phrenic nerve in the ox with observations on certain anatomical deviations. *Scientific Monograph No. 11*, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
2. Mariappa, D. ... (1944) Perforate septum lucidum. *Ind. Vety Jl*
3. Iyer, A. A. and Mariappa, D. (1950) External characters of three foetuses of Indian elephant. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci., Bangalore*, 1950.
4. ... (1950) The conjoined twins of Bangalore, Ganga and Gowri. *Madras Medical Jl*
5. Srinivasan, P. ... (1950) A study of the variation in the number and arrangement of branches of aortic arch in the ox. *Madras Vety Coll. Mag.*
6. ... (1951) Vena Hemiazygos in ox—an abnormality. *Ind. Vety Jl*
7. Iyer, A. A. and Mariappa, D. (1952) Radiographic study of the ossification of the skeleton of three foetuses of Indian elephant. *Jl of Anat. Soc. Ind., Calcutta.*
8. ... (1953) Palm prints and finger prints of conjoined twins. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci., Bangalore.*
9. Panduranga Rao, V. ... (1954) Transparent specimen of internal ear as teaching aid in Histology. *Ind. Vety Jl*

## DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL GENETICS

1. Dharmarajan, M. ... (1950) The effect on the embryo of the staling of sperm in the genital tract of the domestic hen. *Nature*, London, March 11, 1950.

## DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1. Rao, C. K. and Berry, R.O. ... (1949) The Cytoplasmic Drop and the Cytoplasmic cap in the development of Boar spermatozoa. *Am. J. Vet. Res.* 10, 357.
2. ... (1950) Staining Techniques for the study of the Cytoplasmic Drop and the Cytoplasmic cap in Spermatozoa, *Ind. Vet. Jl*, 26, 288.

3. Rao, C. K. and Berry, R.O. ... (1950) Observations on the Cytoplasmic Drop and the Cytoplasmic cap in sperm development in domestic sheep, domestic goats and wild Barbary sheep (*Ammotragus Lervia*). *Ind. J. Vety Sci.*, 20, 47.
4. Rao, C. K. ... (1949) The Morphology and Development of the Spermatozoa of the Stallion and the Jack, *Ind. Vet. Jl* 25, 305.
5. ... (1949) Recent Advances in Sheep Breeding Methods in the United States of America. *Ibid*, 26, 186.
6. ... (1950) The Physiology of the Rooster sperm. *Ibid*, 27, 23.
7. ... (1950) Studies on Semen and Fertility in the Bull. *Ind. J. Dairy Sci.*, 3, 75.
8. ... (1951) The Development of motility in the spermatozoa of the Albino Rat and the Golden Hamster. *Curr. Sci.*, 20, 184.
9. ... (1951) India Ink as a Semen Stain. *Ibid*. 20, 211.
10. ... (1951) The Morphology and Development of the Deer Sperm. *Ind. Vet. Jl*, 28, 183.
11. ... (1951) Certain aspects of Fertility in the Cow. *Ind. J. Vety Sci.*, 21, 81.
12. ... (1952) Mercurochrome as semen stain. *Ind. Vet. Jl*, 28, 423.
13. ... (1953) Negative staining of Spermatozoa. *Ibid*. 29, 303.
14. ... (1953) Suitability of Leishman's Wright's and Giemsa's stains for staining semen smears. *Ibid*. 305.
15. ... (1953) Differential staining of live and dead sperm. *Ibid*. 29, 307.

## DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL NUTRITION

1. Mahadevan, V. ... (1954) The role of 'bulk and roughage' in the ration of dairy cows and buffaloes. *Ind. Vety. Jl*, 1954. 30, (5), 359-363.
2. ... (1954) Micro-biological determination of cystine in proteins and foods by using *Lacto-bacillus arabinosus*. *Ibid*. 1954, 304 (6), 453-470.
3. ... (1954) Protein requirements of poultry. *Ibid*. 1954 31, (2), 77-82.
4. Mahadevan, V. and Satyanarayana Rao, K. (1954) Nutritive value of green manure crops—1. *Sesbania speciosa*. *Ibid*. 1954. 31, (2), 83-87.

5. Mahadevan, V. ... (1954) The composition and nutritive value of *Prosopis juliflora* pods. *Ibid.* 1954. 31 (3) (in press.)
6. ... (1954) Selenium poisoning in men and animals. *Ibid.* 1954. 31, (3) (in press.)
7. ... (1954) Cystine and cysteine in health and disease. *The Antiseptic*, Madras (in press.)
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